

THE RIO NEWS.



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NUMBER 42

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OUIDOR 57

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Authorized Capital..... 3,000,000
Subscribed Capital..... 2,750,000

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HAND BOOK OF RIO DE JANEIROA SECOND EDITION of this useful guide book is now in course of revision and will be published at the earliest date possible. It will be considerably improved and enlarged. A few good advertisements will be received. For terms and other information apply to the Editor of *The Rio News*.**Travellers' Directory.****São Paulo:**

Through express trains leave the Central station daily at 6 a. m. and 8 p. m. (dormitory); returning leaves São Paulo at 5 a. m. and 5 p. m. (dormitory). Change of cars both ways at Taubaté.

Numerous steamers weekly for Santos, connecting with the São Paulo Railway.

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Through express trains leave Central station daily at 5 a. m. and 7 p. m. Connects with all branches along the main line (Linha do Centro) of that railway. Intermediate trains leave at 7 a. m. and 4 p. m.—the first running through to Barbacena, and the second to Entre Rios.

Bello Horizonte:

Trains leave station of General Carneiro, on main line of Central railway, at 2.21 p. m. and 11.40 a. m.—the latter a mixed train.

Corcovado:

Regular trains, week days, leave 51, Rua Cosme Velho, Laranjeiras, at 8 a. m. and 2 a. m. and 5.30 p. m., returning leave the summit at 7.30 and 9.30 a. m. and 1.40 and 7 p. m. On Sundays and holidays, the hours are: ascending 6.30, 8.30 and 11 a. m., 12.30, 2.30, 5.30 and 8 p. m.; descending, 8.35, 10.05, 11.35 a. m., 1.05, 2.35, 4.05, 6.7 and 9 p. m. Each train gives the excursionist half an hour on the summit.

Official Directory

U. S. LEGATION.—Petropolis, CHARLES PAGE BRYAN, Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraí (opposite Custom House), Petropolis EDWARD C. H. PHIPPS, Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 99, Rua 1^o de Março, EUGENE SEEGER, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraí (opposite Custom House), WILLIAM G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

Church Directory

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Service is held every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. There is a Celebration of the Holy Communion on the first and third Sundays in the month at 11 a. m. and on the second and fourth Sundays at 5 a. m., also on Saints' Days according to announcements. Baptisms and marriages at times to be arranged with the Chaplain, for whom communications may be sent to Crashtley & Co. 36 Rua do Ouvidor.

Irene Crawshaw, M. A.,

British Chaplain

74 Rua Mendonça de Sá, Icarahy.

IGREJA EVANGELICA LUTHERANA.—Rua Largo de S. Joaquim, No. 170—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays. Prayer meeting at 10 a. m. Worship at 11 a. m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 5 afternoon. Gospel preaching at 6.45 p. m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study and preaching at 7 p. m.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Cativeiro, English services every Sunday at 11 noon. Pastor, H. C. TUCKER—residence Rua da Concordia, 78. Portuguese services every Sunday at 10.30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m., Wednesdays at 7.30 p. m. and at Fabrica Carica, Sundays, at 11 a. m. and 4 p. m. Pastors.—M. DICKIE and FRANK WIEDERHEKER.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15, Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., and at 7 p. m. Thursdays.

ALVARO E. DOS REIS, Pastor.

Residence: On the Church premises.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—No. 25, Rua de Sant' Anna. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., and every Wednesday at 7 p. m.

W. B. BAGBY, D. D., Pastor.

Caixa 352

IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIACHELHO.—No. 234, Rua D. Anna Vry, Estação do Riachuelo. Services, Sundays 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., Wednesdays 7 p. m. FRANKLIN H. NACIMENTO, Pastor. Primary school in the church building.

PETROPOLIS METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Avenida Marechal Deodoro, No. 9. English service at 4 p. m. Sundays. Portuguese services at 11 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Sundays; 7.30 p. m. Wednesdays. Sunday School at 10 a. m.

EDMUND A. TILLY, Pastor.

Professional Directory

Dr. Brissey, Surgeon, graduate of the Faculty of Paris. Specialist in diseases of females, urinary passages. Radical cure of hernias, hemorrhoids, tumors, surgical diseases of the bones, and surgical operations. Consultations from 10 to 1 p. m., Rua da Quitanda, No. 42.

Dr. Carlos Feldhagen; Offices: No. 20, Rua 1^o de Março, 2 to 4 p. m.; residence: No. 57, Rua Marquez de Abrantes.**Miscellaneous.**

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 20, Rua d' Ajuda.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—Rua Sete de Setembro, No. 71.—On sale, the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages.

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BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.—31, Rua Gonçalves Dias.—Open from 10 to 6 p. m.—For terms, apply to Librarian.

RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION.—Rest and Reading Room; 10, Rua Camerino (formerly Imperatriz), 3rd floor. W. J. LOMAX, Missionary. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc., also of left-off clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission, or at No. 27, Candelária.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—No. 39, Rua da Quitanda, 2nd floor. Rooms open from 8 a. m. to 10 o'clock p. m. Secretary's office hours from 10 to 1 o'clock p. m. R. A. W. Sloan President. Myron A. Clark, General Secretary, Domingos de Oliveira, Hon. Treasurer.

WEST COAST ITEMS.

—The Chilean congress is taking steps to purge the army of unserviceable elements.

—Ex-Vice-President Billinghurst tells us from Iquique that the revolution in Peru is gaining ground.

—The Chilean army and navy estimates for 1900 make a total reduction of \$4,723,854.64 in appropriations.

—A Lima telegram of the 13th says that several commercial houses have failed, among them two important German houses.

—The Chilean revenue receipts for the seven months ending July 31st were \$50,135,074.33, or \$15,525,639.25 in excess of the same period of last year.

—Lima telegrams report the insurgent chief Durand to be marching on Huachilo. This chief was not long since reported as defeated and compelled to take refuge in foreign territory.

—Colonel Lacombe has delivered an address before the Lima geographical society in which he claims that the Rio Aguiri and its margins, on the Brazilian frontier, belong to Peruvians. Are we to have another boundary dispute?

—A propos of the cabinet, since the inauguration of the Errazuriz administration on September 18, 1896, there have been, including the present cabinet, twelve ministries, which gives an average of three cabinets a year, or one in every four months.—*Chilian Times*, Sept. 27.**RIVER PLATE ITEMS.**

—The Assunção epidemic is running its giddy course at the rate of one death per day.

—The total receipts of the Buenos Aires custom-house from 1st January to 30th September were \$15,008,655.25 gold and \$35,571,211.95 currency.

—For the month of September there were 18 patients admitted to the British Hospital at Montevideo, 15 discharged, 1 died, and 10 were under treatment at end of month.

—The September receipts of the Montevideo custom-house were \$38,383.18, which shows a very considerable increase over the corresponding months of the last two years.

—The Buenos Aires health authorities have resolved to accept the modifications in the sanitary convention proposed by the director general of public health of Rio de Janeiro.

—The *Diario* of Buenos Aires has resumed the discussion of commercial relations with Brazil and insists that efforts shall be made to celebrate a commercial treaty between the two countries.

—The federal delegates sent to inquire into Catamarca troubles, report that province to be governed by an oligarchy. The national government will therefore intervene. But all this the government well knew long ago, but the ruling family ardently supports President Roca.

—Another contractors swindle has been discovered in Cordoba, Argentina, with regard to the Rivera theatre, which cost the local government over a million dollars. The place is falling into rack and ruin owing to mud instead of cement having been used. It is said that the repairs bill will reach \$400,000 so someone has feathered his nest very nicely over the original transaction.

—A novel system of defrauding life assurance companies has come to light in Montevideo, where it appears that several deaths have taken place through accidents, and in each case the life was heavily insured and the policies had been indorsed in favor of one and the same name. The successful chapter of accidents causing death, and the circumstance that in every case the recipient of the assured amount was the same individual, elicited suspicion and the matter is now in the hands of the criminal judge.—*B. A. Herald and Times*.—The condition of the health of the President of the republic begins to impose serious fears and judging by the doctors reports it is quite within the bounds of possibility that for this reason he will perhaps resign at no very distant date. Gay youth and high living have much to answer for in the present case and as the President is not by any means a young man, his bodily troubles lean heavily on him. His nervous system is somewhat shattered whilst the present series of troubles that assail the republic whilst he is at the head of affairs, will not conduce to much repose. His doctors have ordered complete rest and withdrawal from state matters, and order that the President cannot obey, at least for the moment.—*Times*, Buenos Aires, Sept. 20.—A number of naturalists have been appointed to accompany the exploring commissions to be sent to the Nenquen and Santa Cruz. The engineers in command are to bring samples of water, soil, plants, minerals, etc. They are recommended to collect especially grasses and seeds of forage plants. Samples of surface soil and subsoil of 2 kilograms are to be taken at regular distances, and 3-litre samples of river, brook, lake and spring waters. Indian objects of interest are also to be taken—we hope with the permission of the Indians—and that their squaws will not be included! The region to be explored is practically unknown. It yet remains to be seen whether a new Klondyke or a new Black Country will be found.—*Montevideo Times*.—There is something radically rotten in the system of management prevailing in the branches of the Bank of the Nation. The Tucuman, Corrientes, Salto and other branches have been robbed of large amounts by the very employees of the establishment, and these constant robberies are becoming too frequent to be put down to chance and not to a thorough want of system and proper management. State-banks, in these climates, are famous in many ways, to the detriment of people's savings, but they are becoming still more famous in the way of internal disorganization.—*B. A. Herald and Times*.—Good news continues to be received from rural districts in connection with wheat-fields, which are reported to look very healthy. The area planted is said to be about 20 per cent. in excess of that planted last season, and a corresponding increase in the crop is anticipated. It must, however, be borne in mind that we had little or no frosty weather at the time when it was wanted, and that the young plants have shot up too quickly to ensure a good and abundant harvest. Locusts are already appearing in several districts, and damage to the fields may result if the destruction of the flights is not taken in hand.—*B. A. Herald and Times*.—The greatest plague known in this part of the world is the quarantine plague, and it seems that we are likely to have an exceptionally stiff dose of it this season. It began with the quarantine against Portugal, which subjected us to all sorts of quite unreasonable inconveniences. Then speedily followed the quarantine against Paraguay, which, however, is of secondary importance. And now, on account of the number of vessels that have recently arrived with yellow fever cases on board, the health authorities have proclaimed quarantine against Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Bahia, and all vessels and passengers thence will be detained at Flores Island for 24 hours' observation, through cargo and mails may be landed freely. We never remember quarantine against Brazil being proclaimed so early before, and the worst of it is that, the hot season being in front of us, the nuisance is likely to endure for some six or eight months to come, and be still further complicated during the summer. We may say that the quarantine plague threatens to become chronic.—*Montevideo Times*, Oct. 3.**THE VALUE OF ADVERTISING.**

The value of newspaper advertising has received a number of striking illustrations in New York during the last half year. An observer notes the fact that three or four dry goods houses that went into liquidation in the winter were the only ones of the greater department stores that never advertised in the newspapers.

On the other hand, the great advertisers have all enjoyed great prosperity. One of these, which it was expected would fail, came out \$600,000 ahead on the year's business. Only bold advertising carried it over the rocks which threatened.

The results of wise advertising are highly satisfactory to those who spend their money in this way. One New York firm that had a new article to put on the market last winter and spent \$100,000 in newspaper advertising reported later that it was compelled to refuse to take any new business. The orders fairly swamped the house, though it had character and ample capital.

These instances of business sagacity are well worth the attention of the business world. Intelligent newspaper advertising always brings better returns than any other forms of advertising. Experience has taught all of our most successful merchants that it is necessary to keep in touch with the public, and the practicable means is the newspaper.—*New York Commercial*.**ESQ. OR MR.—WHICH?**The word *esquire* is perhaps the most woe-folly misused one in the English language, being used, as it is, so indiscriminately in forms of address. The old Puritan plan of writing simply "Oliver Cromwell," which is used by Quakers to the present day, has much in it to be admired, but most people like a handle to their name, and so it has come about that *Esquire* has become common property, and a youth of sixteen will address his chum of like tender years as "John Brown, Esq."It may be interesting to know, therefore, that only the following persons are legally *Esquires*—All sons of peers, baronets, and knights; the elder sons of the younger sons of peers, and their eldest sons in perpetuity; the eldest son of the eldest son of a knight, and his eldest son in perpetuity; kings of arms; heralds of arms; officers of the army and navy ranking as captains and upward; sheriffs of counties for life; J. P.'s of counties, while in commission; sergeants at arms, sergeants at law, and Queen's counsel; Companions of the orders of knighthood; the principal officers of the Queen's household; deputy-lieutenants; commissioners of the Court of Bankruptcy; masters of the Supreme Court; and those whom the Queen may see proper to style *Esquire*.All others have no right to anything beyond the simple prefix *Mr.*, and the present universal use of *Esquire* is nothing more than a piece of general presumption.—*Daily Mail*, Sept. 13.

Banks.**LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.**

Capital..... £ 1,500,000
 Capital paid up..... " 750,000
 Reserve fund..... " 600,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

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 PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO,
 CAMPINAS, RIO GRANDE DO SUL,
 PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO,
 BUENOS AYRES, ROSARIO DE SANTA FE, AND
 NEW YORK.

Also on:

Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., LONDON.
 Messrs. Mallet Frères & Co., PARIS.
 Messrs. Schroder & Co., J. H. Schroder & Co.,
 nachf. HAMBURG.
 Messrs. Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co., HAMBURG.
 Messrs. Granet Brown & Co., GENOA.

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

Established in Hamburg on 16th December,
 1887 by the "Direction der Disconto Gesellschaften
 in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in Ham-
 burg, a Hamburg.

Capital. . . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.
(Calixa 108.)Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos
(Calixa 320.) (Calixa 185.)

Draws on:

Germany..... Direction der Disconto
 Gesellschaft, Berlin
 Norddeutsche Bank in
 Hamburg, Hamburg
 M. A. von Rothschild
 Solme, Frankfurt a M.
 England..... N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London
 Manchester and Liverpool.
 District Banking Company Limited,
 London.
 Union Bank of London, Limited,
 London.
 Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London.
 France..... Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches.
 Heine & Co., Paris.
 Comptoir National d'Escompte de
 Paris, Paris.
 Lazard Frères & Co., Paris.
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 and any other countries.
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 Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.
 Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks,
 shares, etc., and transacts every description of bank-
 ing business.

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Directors.**THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.**

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 21, Rua da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 39, of 17th October, 1893.

Subscribed capital. £ 1,500,000
 Realized do " 900,000
 Reserve fund " 1,000,000

BRANCHES:

Paris, 16, rue Halévy, Pernambuco, Pará, Santos,
 S. Paulo, Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Rosario,
 Mendoza and Paysandú.

DRAWS ON:-

London and County Banking Co., Ld.—LONDON.
 Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.—PARIS.
 Banco de Portugal and agencies.—PORTUGAL.
 And on all the chief cities of Europe.

Also on:

Farmers Loan and Trust Company.—NEW YORK
 First National Bank of Chicago.—CHICAGO.

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORGATE ST.
London E. C.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000
 Idem paid up..... " 800,000
 Reserve fund..... " 820,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rua 1° de Março

Branches at:

S. PAULO, SANTOS, BAHIA, PARA, MONTEVIDEO
BUENOS AIRES AND ROSARIO.Agencies at Pernambuco, Ceará, Maranhão and
Rio Grande do Sul.

Draws on its Head Office in London:

The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited,
LONDON.

Messrs. Heine & Co., PARIS.

Messrs. J. Berenberg Gossler & Co., HAMBURG.
and correspondents in Germany.

Messrs. Roesti & Co., and correspondents in ITALY.

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Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and
transacts every description of banking business.**BANQUE FRANÇAISE DU BRÉSIL.**

PATRONIZED BY

Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Société
Générale pour favoriser le développement du com-
merce et de l'industrie en France.

AUTHORIZED BY

Decree No. 2,432 of 2nd January, 1897.

CAPITAL: Frs. 10,000,000 (Ten million Francs.)

HEAD OFFICE:

9, RUE LAFFITTE, Paris.

Branch Office in Rio de Janeiro:

78, Rua da Quitanda

P. O. B. 58.

Branches at S. Paulo and Santos.

DRAWS ON:

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 Comptoir National d'Escompte de Pa-
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These wonderful pills, so useful and
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BANCO DA REPUBLICA DO BRAZIL.

Realized Capital. Rs. 103,616:400\$000

N. B. This capital to be
 reduced to Rs. 100,000:000\$ in accordance with
 the Government's Decree of 8th May 1897.

Reserve Fund . . . Rs. 16,787:304\$006
 Profits in suspense . Rs. 10,384:820\$735

on 30th June 1899.

OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

9, Rua da Alfandega.

Agencies at Pará, Maranhão, Ceará, Pernambuco
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Opens accounts current:

Pays Interest on Deposits for fixed periods.
 Executes orders for purchases and sales of
 stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every
 description of banking business.

EMPIRE!

To do and die for England,
 Be foremost in the fight,
 For free and bonnie England,
 Our Queen and country's right!

Give us the belted cartridge,
 The trusty Metford-Lee;
 Give us the broad sombrero,
 And dress of grey khaki.

'Tis England's badge, we'll wear it,
 In far off Africa's shore,
 As on Asia's heights, we've donned it
 Triumphant to the fore.

Ye Boers, come out and fight us,
 Don't sneak behind the rocks,
 Fight us like men and soldiers,
 Don't put us like spring-boks!

'Tis not your mines we fight for,
 Nor wealth of grassy plain,
 'Tis to revenge our comrades
 Whom treach'rously you've slain.

Ingo*, Laing's Neck, Majuba!
 Are writ in heart and brain,
 Ingo, Laing's Neck, Majuba!
 Our battle-cry's refrain!

The muffled drum is sounding,
 Our arms in grief reversed,
 On their graves, we're vowing vengeance
 Each man from last to first.

Above all do we fight for
 Our Queen, your Lady-liege!
 Her paramount dominion,
 And England's old prestige.

Hark! the clarion in defiance,
 Rings out across the sky,
 From North, South, East and West, boys,
 Our loyal legions fly!

Three cheers my boys for Duty
 Which 'e'en to death we'll do!
 'For England, Home and Beauty,
 Our World-wide Empire too!

V. J. B.

Santos, 11th Oct., 99.

*Ingogo.

THE PENHA FESTIVAL.

(Concluded.)

To the right of the base of the rock proper
 are various offices into which streams of peo-
 ple were flowing. Into the first one nearest
 the hill my friend led the way, and we found
 a uniformed official seated at a counter hand-
 ling money as busily as a bank cashier, and
 seemingly as expert. Behind him were legs,
 arms, heads, torsos, feet and fingers cast in
 wax to suit all ages and sizes. The evident
 idea was to provide the afflicted in any part of
 the human body with an ideal counterpart of
 their afflicted member in wax to lay at the
 shrine of Our Lady of the Rock, and there
 pray with fervency that their particular afflic-
 tion might be removed.

Personally, I should have preferred the fer-
 vent prayers alone without the hideous waxen
 offering, but the custom is so ingrained into
 the system of the devotees that the wax coun-
 terpart is evidently indispensable. I advised
 my comrade to buy a new head and he recom-
 mended me to purchase a new tongue. There
 was no levity in the atmosphere at that stage,
 but it was a whimsical sight to see a pure
 negress with a bandaged hand buying a white
 waxen hand to offer at Our Lady's shrine.
 The people who supply those offerings to the
 faithful should consider the wants of the
 negroes, mulattoes, quadroons and octoroons
 as well as the whites, or accidents may hap-
 pen in which the last state of the miraculously
 restored person might be more awkward,
 though less painful, than the first. A newly-
 cured nigger with a white Grecian nose in-
 stead of a black squat snub would be a laugh-
 ing stock for gods and men. Outside these
 offices the blacks who had already ascended
 the hill and performed their devotions or sat-
 isfied their curiosity in the chapel at the sum-
 mit, were already beginning to organise their
 characteristic dances, without waiting until
 they could reach the village below. But of
 those more anon. Passing beneath the stone
 archway and files of mendicants thick as
 leaves in Vallambrosa, we reached the first of
 the 365 steps out of the natural rock which
 leads to the shrine at the top. The scene was
 a strikingly animated one with hundreds con-
 stantly going up and hundreds coming down.
 It reminded me most forcibly of an ancient
 wood-cut in the British Museum of the angels
 ascending and descending the ladder in Jacob's
 dream, the people on the rock side being as
 seemingly and decorous in their bearing as were
 the angels in the picture. But while their
 manner was respectful and in many cases de-
 vout, it was forced upon one's consciousness
 that the expressions in general were rather
 vaguely intelligent rather than intellectual.

Half way up the steps we saw a *promessa*
 in process of fulfilment. A young woman of
 25 to 30 years was wearily toiling up the steps
 on her knees to return thanks to Nossa
 Senhora da Penha for some granted prayer in
 the past year. Her strength was ebbing away
 fast and she was glad of assistance from the
 arm of her black servant. Devotion was mark-
 ed in every line of her heated face and deter-
 mination to accomplish her vow even though
 the effort cost her her life. Her self-nega-
 tion was beautiful to see, though it was pain-
 ful to notice her suffering. Poor child of
 simple faith! we saw her half an hour later
 nearing the top more dead than alive, then
 supported by two kindly young men, but still
 struggling feebly on in an almost comatose
 condition. I had never seen a similar sight in
 all my previous experience, and never wish to
 see such another; yet my experienced friend
 assured me that in the course of that day and
 on the following Sunday from 20 to 30 ladies
 would probably attempt the exhausting task,
 and probably have to be half-carried, half-
 dragged to the altar steps.

The chapel of Nossa Senhora da Penha on
 the apex of the enormous rock is of modest
 dimensions and construction but sufficiently
 large for the purpose, occupying more than
 three fourths of the platform. The great alti-
 tude at which it stands makes it a very pro-
 minent landmark for miles at the north side
 of the bay, while the view from the top of the
 Penha is one of the finest to be had in all Rio.
 The throng of worshippers in the chapel was
 great but orderly in the extreme. Those who
 had offerings to make approached the altar
 and said their prayers before the statue of
 Our Lady which was surrounded by the richest
 blossoms and hundred of lighted candles.
 Devotions over, the faithful turned to the
 principal door in order to purchase medals,
 medallions, scapulars, rosaries, of all shapes,
 sizes, qualities and colors. The traffic done in
 these articles was enormous, but being inside
 the church itself reminded one with terrible
 force of Him who chased the money-changers
 from the Temple in other days.

Once outside the general air of piety was
 noticeable still, and heightened by the sight
 of female devotees crawling around the chapel
 on their knees a certain number of times as
 an alternative to climbing the steps. There
 was a harshly discordant note made by a party
 of black and mean white roughs who were
 marching around the building every now and
 again beating tambourines, banging kerosene
 tins and howling out some barbaric chant.
 That of itself was enough to make my friend
 and myself descend from the rock and make
 a firm resolution to visit it no more.

On arriving again in the avenue of booths
 in the village we saw that the wine from the
 horns was beginning to do its work in raising
 the tone of general jollity, but to the credit of
 the Brazilians be it said that I did not see a
 single drunken man all day, though several
 had just so drapery in their 'ee.' There was
 no horseplay as on 'Amplestead' Eath, and the
 Penha pilgrims could give our friends 'Arty
 and 'Arriet points in good behavior. But what
 a barbaric sight it was for all that, with the
 niggers taking the lead! To my British eye
 it seemed the height of absurdity to see grown
 men, many of them fathers of families, with
 breasts decorated with religious badges, girted
 round with strings of indigestible dough-
 nuts and ugly oxhorns, their hats surmounted
 with larger rings of bread, cutting capers in
 the high road to the music of the brass band
 of tin and terra-cotta trumpets. Some families
 decently and comfortably picnicked under
 the shade of the leafy trees, but these were in
 a minority. For the most part the pseudo pil-
 grims, black and white, formed dancing rings
 and danced in time to some rude African
 chant and the soul stirring music produced by
 a knife rubbed on the rim of a plate.

The contrast between the piety above and the paganism below caused the so-called plebeians to pall quickly on my companion and myself, and we were only too glad to get away. Our trip through the village in search of a quiet hostelry to obtain refreshments proved that the restaurant keepers were making hay while the sun shone. A sandwich cost two milreis, a bottle of beer the same, and a glass of white brandy was the same.

Altogether the Penha festival is one that should be seen once and thenceforward avoided forever, if one wishes to respect the religion of the country.

THE CENTRAL RAILWAY.

In the report of the minister of industry we find the following information concerning the Central Railway:

At the end of last year the length of the road, including branches, double and triple tracks and switches, was 1,272 k. 884 m. 675. of which 853 k. 303 m. 475 were of broad gauge and 419 k. 581 m. 200 of narrow gauge.

The rolling stock was as follows:

Locomotives:	
Broad gauge.....	225
Narrow ".....	91
Total.....	316
Special cars:	
Broad gauge.....	10
Narrow ".....	8
Total.....	18
Sleeping cars:	
Broad gauge.....	21
1st class passenger cars:	
Broad gauge.....	135
Narrow ".....	50
Total.....	185
2nd class passenger cars:	
Broad gauge.....	115
Narrow ".....	46
Total.....	161
Combination cars:	
Broad gauge.....	4
Narrow ".....	11
Total.....	15
Baggage and postal cars:	
Broad gauge.....	39
Narrow ".....	11
Total.....	50
Freight cars:	
Broad gauge.....	2,515
Narrow ".....	717
Total.....	3,232
Of the 225 broad gauge locomotives, 81 were in good state, 50 in a fairly serviceable condition, 77 in bad state and 17 in repair.	
Of the 91 narrow gauge locomotives, 10 were in good state, 29 in fairly serviceable condition, 44 in bad state and 8 in repair.	
Broad gauge cars:	
In good state.....	2,472
In bad ".....	357
Total.....	2,839
Narrow gauge cars:	
In good state.....	638
In bad ".....	205
Total.....	743

There were repaired last year 87 broad gauge locomotives, 33 narrow gauge locomotives, 143 passenger, baggage and postal cars and 1,882 freight cars.

From the Baldwin Locomotive Works there were purchased last year 24 broad gauge locomotives and to the same works there were sent for repairs, as an experiment, four locomotives, which have returned and are now in service.

There were also purchased in the United States six sleeping cars, 12 1st-class passenger cars, 2 baggage cars, 2 postal cars, 2 combination cars and 350 freight cars, of which 200 were closed, 50 open and 100 cattle cars.

From Brazilian manufacturers there were purchased 29 cars, of which 4 were unfinished.

The distance travelled last year by locomotives was as follows:

By broad gauge locomotives.....	6,373,777 km.
By narrow " locomotives.....	1,857,395
Total.....	8,231,172
In the previous year the distance travelled was as follows:	
By broad gauge locomotives.....	6,344,697 km.
By narrow " locomotives.....	2,224,374
Total.....	8,569,071

The suburban trains carried last year 2,443,691 1st-class passengers, 7,921,304 2nd-class passengers and 11,893,250 kilos of luggage and parcels (*encomendas*).

The suburban traffic receipts were as follows:

1st class passengers.....	1,064,761\$40
2nd " ".....	1,709,877\$60
Luggage and parcels.....	240,881\$90
Total.....	3,015,520\$90

In 1897 the suburban traffic receipts amounted to 2,595,658\$140 derived from the following sources:

1st class passengers.....	1,201,600\$310
2nd " ".....	1,031,431\$760
24,554,485 kilos of luggage and parcels.....	362,626\$970
Total.....	2,595,658\$140

The long-distance trains in 1898 carried the following number of passengers and quantity of freight:

1st class passengers.....	379,258
2nd " ".....	1,335,844
Luggage.....	5,322,273
Parcels (<i>encomendas</i>).....	31,850,862
Sundry merchandise from coast to interior.....	102,265,167
Do. do. from interior to coast.....	280,893,157
Do. do. from interior to coast.....	294,228,169

In 1897 the long distance traffic was as follows:

1st class passengers.....	542,812
2nd " ".....	1,706,457
Luggage.....	5,477,063
Parcels (<i>encomendas</i>).....	37,974,727
Sundry merchandise from coast to interior.....	139,201,645
Do. do. from interior to coast.....	346,148,516
Do. do. from interior to coast.....	351,842,680

Comparing the figures for 1898 with those for 1897, we find that there was a considerable decrease in every branch of traffic except the long distance luggage traffic. This decrease was doubtless due, primarily, to hard times and, in the 2nd place, to the inconsiderate action of the government in increasing the freight and passenger rates. Thus in every branch of economic activity we see the disastrous consequences of the short-sighted and fatal policy, adopted by the government, of laying the ax, for the sake of small immediate revenue, to the root of the tree of national wealth. Although the government says that it regards the Central railway as the principal element of a future grand financial scheme, it does not hesitate to decrease the value of this important element by deliberately destroying its traffic for the sake of a petty increase in revenue.

The following is a comparative statement of the receipts derived from the various branches of the long distance traffic in the years 1898 and 1897:

1st class passengers:	
1898.....	3,763,212\$80
1897.....	3,492,264\$775
Increase.....	270,947\$605
2nd class passengers:	
1898.....	3,993,520\$650
1897.....	3,254,688\$610
Increase.....	738,831\$400
Luggage:	
1898.....	637,103\$405
1897.....	460,063\$770
Increase.....	177,039\$635
Parcels:	
1898.....	2,906,890\$370
1897.....	2,352,893\$445
Increase.....	553,996\$925
Coffee:	
1898.....	5,632,060\$780
1897.....	4,560,354\$830
Increase.....	1,071,714\$950

Thus at a time when coffee, in consequence of the fall in price, so urgently needed reduced freight rates, the government deliberately increased those rates, collecting on 102,265,167 kilos 1,071,714\$950 more than it had collected in the previous year on 139,201,645 kilos. Does it not seem ridiculous for congress to vote 300,000\$ for enlarging the consumption of coffee when the government is doing everything in its power to restrict the consumption by increasing the cost of sending coffee to market? The rational way of enlarging the consumption of coffee is to remove the burdens that restrict trade.

Sundry merchandise shipped from the sea coast to the interior:

1898.....	7,929,759\$290
1897.....	7,201,645\$890
Increase.....	728,114\$400
Sundry merchandise from the interior to the sea-coast:	
1898.....	4,954,081\$934
1897.....	4,236,810\$230
Increase.....	717,271\$704

The minister says that the total receipts for 1898 were 34,095,353\$664, against 30,386,487\$744 in 1897, being an increase of 3,708,865\$920. The minister may possibly find this result satisfactory, but we are certainly unable to congratulate him, since, as we have just seen, the increase in revenue is derived not from an increase in traffic but from heavier charges on a greatly reduced traffic.

The minister is not able to make a definite statement of the expenditure of the road, which, however, he estimates as follows:

Central administration.....	463,101\$994
Counting house.....	556,931\$302
Traffic.....	9,963,778\$132
Locomotion.....	12,181,970\$074
Line.....	8,120,637\$454
Total.....	31,286,419\$856

In this expenditure is included the sum of 7,554,126\$383 for 140,351 1/2 tons of coal. In 1897 the quantity of coal consumed was 146,755 1/2 tons costing 7,021,843\$804.

NOTICE.

AT THE application of the mother of Oscar Wagner, gentleman, deceased, namely Madam Josepha Wagner widow, nee De Sa in Paris, by her mandatory Madam Louise (Luisa) Sophie Caroline Schmidt widow, nee Schmidt the latter represented by the notary public Dr. Jnr. Georg Adolf René of this place, this last represented by the attorneys at law Messrs. Embden and Petersen, Dres. Jur. of this place. Notice is hereby given that all creditors and other persons having any claims or demands as heirs or otherwise, upon or against the estate of Oscar Wagner, deceased, gentleman born in Rio de Janeiro who died in this place on the 3rd day of July 1899 are hereby required to notify such claims or demands at the office of the undersigned Registrar: Poststrasse 10, and floor, Room N.º 51, not later than Wednesday the 26th day of November 1899 by 11 o'clock in the forenoon the latest time allowed in the buildings of the Court of Justice Danmthorstrasse 10 Ground floor left Room N.º 7 under penalty of being excluded. Claims from abroad to be made through a properly authorised attorney of this place if practicable.

Registrar's office, Hamburg the 28th August 1899. Public Notices Department.

signed) Dr. TESDORFF.

Issued by Ude, clerk of the Court.

TO BE LET

(Without board), two furnished Bedrooms small English family.

Apply to A. B. C. c/o Rio News.

TWO GAS ENGINES

One of 2 horse power and the other of 6-horse power, both used, and both of the Korting system, will be sold cheap for cash.

Inquire at this office.

PRINTING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE, an outfit for a small printing-office, including a new

HALF MEDIUM GORDON PRESS,

Cases, cabinet, stands, type, ink, paper, etc. The outfit will be sold on very reasonable terms.

For information apply at this office.

For sale, a swinging baby's crib, almost new and in perfect order. Will be sold cheap. Apply to M. L. care of Rio News office.

PRICE'S

ENGLISH PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE.

This old established house has comfortable accommodation for families and single gentlemen on moderate terms. Excellent baths. The position is a healthy one and is situated in attractive gardens.

Rua Livramento, No. 143.

CLOS ST. CHARLES

This mark of Messrs. Hanappier & Co's Bordeaux wine which is the best table claret on the market, can be obtained at moderate prices at Messrs. Caix & Co. 36 Rua do Ouvidor, and Mr. C. N. Lefebvre 23 Rua da Candelaria.

ROOMS TO LET

Two pleasant rooms with board at No. 2 Rua Boa Vigencia, S. Domingos, only five minutes from the station.

TO BE LET OR SOLD.

House on the Morro do Cavallão, Jurujub. Apply to H. A. DELISLE.

(In.) 19 Rua da Alfandega.

Missing Friends.

The British consul will be glad to receive information of the following:

VAUGHAN, James—who was employed for some time as engine driver on the Central Argentine Railway and who left Rosario about 3 or 4 years ago.

Rio de Janeiro, 23rd August, 1899.

Collegio Americano Fluminense.

Persons desiring to matriculate their children wish please communicate with the Directress.

Miss LAYONA GLENN,
No. 118, Praia de Botafogo,
Botafogo.

Hotels.

THERESOPOLIS

GRANDE HOTEL THERESOPOLIS

SITUATED AT THE ALTO DO THERESOPOLIS

CLIMATE VERY HEALTHY

GEORGE SCHNEIDER has the honor of advising his friends and patrons that he has taken charge of the management of the Hotel Theresopolis, where he expects to merit the continuation of the kind patronage heretofore extended to him, and offering all possible comforts to convalescents and Summer guests.

The Hotel furnishes transportation to the foot of the Serra and vice-versa.

References may be obtained at:
Messrs. Netto, Bastos & C., No. 12, Rua de S. Bento.
" Monteiro Jr. & C., " 38, " Vis. Ithamara.
" Souza & Niemeyer, " 6, " da Alfandega.
Mr. Bernardino da S. Carvalho, No. 1, Rua Fresco.

Telegr. Address:—Georges, Theresopolis.

Hotel dos Estrangeiros

PRAÇA FERREIRA VIANNA

(Cattedra)

Telephone No. 5,008

This hotel, which has been completely restored, is situated in the best part of the city, receiving air and light from all four sides, close to the cleanest beach of the city, surrounded by a large garden; has large, comfortable rooms newly and well furnished, good shower and warm baths, disinfectants in the water-closets, drinking water filtered by the Paten system, good table service, and is, therefore, to be considered the first hotel of this capital.

Possees also a sumptuous saloon and splendid table service for banquets.

Its restaurant and service cannot be excelled.

Grande Hotel Metropole

181, RUA DAS LARANGEIRAS, 181

This popular Hotel has been completely and thoroughly restored and has been provided with sanitary improvements of every description, including a hygienic system of sewerage, flushing tanks, and ventilating pipes.

The apartments have been repainted and repapered throughout and are luxuriously furnished. The dining room has also been refitted, and no expense has been spared to make this

The most comfortable Hotel

In the city. The baths have likewise been improved. As before, particular pains will be taken to provide the guests of this Hotel with a first class table, and with the best of service and attention. The electric train passes the door every few minutes, making it the most convenient as well as the pleasantest Hotel in Rio de Janeiro.

FREITAS HOTEL

120, Rua do Riachuelo

Mr. J. F. FREITAS, proprietor of the old and well known Freitas Hotel, desires to advise his friends and former customers that he has reopened that hotel at No. 120 RUA DO RIACHUELO in a large and most attractive edifice acquired for this special purpose.

The new establishment is situated in one of the most attractive and healthy localities in the city, on a broad and quiet street, with tram for all central points of the city passing the door. It has a large and beautiful laid out pleasure garden, particularly suitable for ladies and children, and well mounted ball-rooms provided with hot and cold water.

The Hotel is specially adapted for families, for whose comfort and convenience nothing will be found lacking. It contains a large drawing room, and its dining room opens on verandahs overlooking the garden.

Special attention will be given to orders by mail and telegraph.

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revolutionised cycling conditions in Europe by their introduction in 1888, so

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are transforming cycling in hot countries, by successfully resisting heat and moisture, obstacles hitherto standing in the way of enjoyable wheasting.

By the adoption of these tyres, both ladies and gentlemen cycling within tropical regions can do so with ease, comfort and safety.

Specially made for tropical cycling.

When buying see that the outer cover and inner tube bear this Trade mark without which none are genuine.

We shall be glad to supply you with full particulars upon application to—

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LTD.,

Alms Street, Coventry, England.

TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

United States.

Oct. 9.—Latest advices from Manila state that in last three combats the Americans had 12 men and one officer wounded, the last gravely.—President McKinley refuses to permit Gen. O'Beirne, an American officer, to represent the Transvaal at Washington.—The governor-general of Cuba has prohibited sale and exposition of Spanish products, as well as the use of Spanish flags for decorative purposes. Some newspapers have protested against the prohibition.

Oct. 10.—It is said that President McKinley will undertake to look after British interests in the Transvaal in case of war. (How can this be done if the Transvaal is not permitted to have relations with foreign powers?)—The American forces have captured Novaleia and Rosario.

Oct. 11.—Manilla telegrams announce the capture of Malaban by the Americans.—Report not confirmed that President McKinley will undertake to represent British interests in the Transvaal.—The *Marietta* ordered to proceed to Manila.

Oct. 12.—An official note says international usage does not permit the United States to intervene in favor of peace between Great Britain and the Transvaal. (How long is it since the Hague peace congress?)

Oct. 14.—An American force under General Swan has defeated a large body of Tagalos, who lost 200 killed and 400 wounded.

Spain.

Oct. 10.—The government has asked the Spanish consul in Havana for information about prohibited use of the Spanish flag on festival occasions.

Oct. 13.—The agitation against the new taxes still continues in Barcelona. The merchants have closed their doors.—The court has returned to Madrid from San Sebastian.

Oct. 14.—Popular manifestations and riots in Barcelona; the police disperses the mob, which was formed of separatists.—It is said that Minister Villaverde opposes any concession to the Barcelona tax payers.

Great Britain.

Oct. 9.—President Kruger telegraphs to Lord Salisbury making a last appeal to the good will and to the sentiments of justice of the British government for the preservation of peace.—War department hastening last preparations for the dispatch of troops.

The inauguration of the Parnell statue in Dublin made an occasion for a manifestation in favor of peace.—British government offers to buy Argentine transports *Pampas* and *Chaco* for conveyance of troops to Africa, which is refused.—At Sheffield the Duke of Devonshire said that he still expected a pacific solution of the conflict between England and the Transvaal.—300 municipalities in Canada have offered to send volunteer contingents to fight the Boers.—In reply to a telegram from the Pope interceding for peace, the Queen says she can not oppose herself to the public opinion of her country which is almost unanimously in favor of war.

Oct. 10.—The Transvaal secretary of state delivered an ultimatum to Mr. Conyngham Greene yesterday at 5 p. m., requiring the withdrawal of British forces from the Transvaal within 48 hours. The period fixed expires at 5 p. m. to-morrow.—The ultimatum is considered an empty threat in London.—Great enthusiasm for the war reported from Australia.—Various swift steamers are receiving war material at Birkenhead for South Africa.—At a meeting of the Liberal Union yesterday it was resolved that the war against the Transvaal is in every respect justifiable.—The *St. James Gazette* says the British forces in South Africa will not be ready to take the offensive before the end of December.

Oct. 11.—The British government responds laconically to the Transvaal that it has no reply to make to the condition imposed. She regrets having received it and leaves full liberty to the Transvaal to decide the situation as it thinks best.—It is said the government is much preoccupied with the attitude of the Afrikanders at the Cape. The *Times* says the responsibility for war rests with the Transvaal.—A strong opposition to necessary credits is anticipated in the house of commons.—Sixty per cent of the reserves have responded to the call.—The evening papers admit that the Transvaal ultimatum was designed to terminate an intolerable situation.—Lord Rosebery declares that in view of the ultimatum the nation should close up the ranks and postpone party controversies until another time. (Did Clitham and Fox and Burke postpone their opposition to an unjust war until another time?)—Telegrams advise popular meetings in Brussels, Berlin and Zurich in favor of the Boers.—Telegrams from South Africa say that great excitement reigns among the Afrikanders.—Gen. Joubert has ordered the Boer forces to prepare to take the field immediately.—A Pretoria telegram says nearly all the foreigners there have gone to the front as volunteers, and that hundreds of Englishmen have taken the oath of allegiance to the Transvaal.—The ultimatum aroused great enthusiasm in Transvaal and the Free State.—The government of Transvaal has called absent burghers home at once under penalty of having their property confiscated.

—President Steyn has promoted Col. Paroslow to be a general and to command the Free State forces.

Oct. 12.—The diplomatic representatives of Great Britain and the Transvaal have retired from Pretoria and London.—The British forces at Mafeking have been ordered to advance. It is reported the Boers were forced to retreat.

Sir Alfred Milner, apparently fearing an Afrikander rising, has issued a proclamation threatening all persons with military laws who give assistance to the Boers.—The first telegrams from South Africa state that the bulk of the Boer army is advancing upon Newcastle, Natal.—Another telegram says the Boers have occupied Laing's Neck and Ingogo.—Various liberal and conservative speakers have declared that as the Transvaal has forced war upon England, they must unite to fight it out.—Mr. Schreiner pronounced an eloquent speech in the Cape parliament urging that every effort be made to maintain the peace.

Oct. 13.—The Boers have captured an armed military train carrying troops, guns and ammunition from Vryburg to Mafeking, after a sharp fight. The train was derailed and wrecked. The British loss was 15 killed and many wounded. Other reports describe the affair as an accident, the train having been wrecked either by derailment or an accidental explosion.—The Boers have cut communication with Mafeking and are marching on that place, which is defended by only 600 men under Col. Powell.—The Boers have invaded Natal.—President Kruger has conceded eight days for all British subjects to leave the Transvaal.—Cecil Rhodes is said to be on his way to join the British forces as a volunteer.—President Steyn has issued a proclamation, ordering British subjects to leave the Free State, proclaiming martial law, throwing the responsibility for the war on the British government, and inciting all Afrikanders to rise against British rule.

Oct. 14.—News confirmed of capture of a military train by the Boers south of Mafeking. Lieut Nesbit and 15 men were captured.—Another military train north of Mafeking is reported captured.—Reports current of a battle in Natal between Gen. White's force and 3,000 Boers.—A Durban telegram says that 3,000 Boers have occupied Spitzkop, near Newcastle.—Another report is to the effect that Mafeking has been unsuccessfully assaulted, which is conjectured as telegraphic communication has been cut by the Boers.

Reinforcements have been started for that place.—Gen. Buller left to-day for South Africa.—A train loaded with Transvaal refugees was wrecked in a collision at Troisrivers, Cape Colony, 8 persons being killed and 7 wounded.—Subscription in favor of Transvaal refugees amounts to £53,000.—In Bristol the war party prevents a meeting in favor of peace.—The British representative in Buenos Aires has freighted five steamers to carry horses and beef to South Africa.

France.

Oct. 9.—President Loubet refuses to receive the Transvaal delegate in his official capacity.

Oct. 10.—The Creusot operatives are returning to their work.—Gen. Gallifet is investigating a manifestation against President Loubet on his recent journey to Montellier, which is ascribed to army officers.—Various prisoners accused of conspiracy are refusing to respond to interrogatories except in open court.

Oct. 11.—Ensign Bernardy who is compromised in the Montellier manifestation, has been retired.

Oct. 12.—The Transvaal representative in Paris has advised the French government that a state of war exists between his country and Great Britain.—The high court of justice has dismissed the charges of conspiracy against Judge Grosjean. The bellicose judge now wants to fight a duel with the attorney-general.—Sebastian Faure, the anarchist, has been condemned to 10 months imprisonment.

Oct. 13.—A duel was fought yesterday between General Roget and Col. Schneider, the Austrian military attaché, the latter being wounded.—President Loubet has pardoned Arton, who was connected with the Panama scandals.—The *Bulletin Medical* says a cure for bubonic pest has been found in the internal and external application of oil.

Germany.

Oct. 10.—Prince Hohenlohe reported seriously ill.

Oct. 11.—The *Frankfurter Zeitung* says that the German government will interfere in Africa only after war has been declared.

Oct. 13.—A Berlin telegram says that the bubonic pest has broken out in northern China and Marianne islands.

Portugal.

Oct. 10.—It is affirmed by the *London Daily Mail* that an alliance exists between England and Portugal.—The *Scudo* says Portugal will send 5,000 men to South Africa.

Oct. 14.—New cases of bubonic pest have appeared at Oporto.—Official denial made public of the reported sale of Delagoa bay to Great Britain.

Java.

Oct. 12.—A Batavia telegram says a terrible earthquake has occurred on the island of Ceram. The village of Amahet was completely destroyed, with a loss of 4,000 lives.

THE SANTOS WATER SUPPLY.

One of the most important works recently executed in this part of Brazil is unquestionably that of the new water supply for the city of Santos by the City of Santos Improvement Co., Ltd. The original company was organized in 1869 by Brazilians, but it was ten years later taken over by an English company, with Mr. D. M. Fox, C. E., as chairman. At that date the population of Santos numbered 11,000 souls. The new company at once laid an 8-inch pipe to the *serro*, and the city was thenceforward supplied from that source. In 1888 the population had about doubled, and they then laid a 10-inch pipe, with which they were able to supply five millions of litres a day.

The rapidly increasing population of the present decade making another increase in the supply necessary, a contract was signed in 1897 for augmenting the supply to 21,000,000 litres, which has been carried out under the supervision of the company's consulting engineer, Mr. H. K. Heyland, partly by administration and partly by the Brazilian Contracts Corporation Ltd., of this capital. The new supply is derived from the Rio Pilões at a distance from Santos of about 20 kilometres and at an altitude of 120 metres above sea level. The collecting reservoir is near the point where the water is taken from the river, from which point it is brought direct into the city to the Sabão distributing reservoir, which is 22 metres above sea level and has a capacity of 4,000,000 litres. The new supply is capable of giving 30,000,000 litres a day, which corresponds to 170 gallons per capita, taking the population at 40,000.

The formal inauguration of the new works took place at the Clubão on the 11th inst., the invited guests being conveyed there by a special train on the São Paulo railway. About 150 invitations had been sent out, and 70 of them were present, including prominent federal, state and municipal officials, representatives of the press, engineers, and prominent citizens of Santos and São Paulo. The company's popular manager, Mr. Stenhouse, presided at the banquet. The governor of the state was unable to be present, and was represented by Dr. Theodor Sampaio, director of public works of the state of São Paulo. We are unable to give a list of the guests of the occasion, and of the many toasts exchanged, but it may be said that the greatest cordiality prevailed, and the numerous bumpers drained to the company and its popular manager and the consulting engineer was good proof of the high estimation in which their work is held. Santos should now hurry up her new drainage works, for she will then stand well in front of Brazilian cities in a liberal provision for the health and comfort of her citizens.

REGATTA AT ICARAHY.

Notwithstanding the wet and tempestuous weather which lasted until Saturday afternoon, Sunday, the 15th, turned out a most brilliant day, and the beach opposite the winning posts was simply packed with spectators.

Never have we seen such a gathering of people along this beach, nor such a number of people, launches and other craft, as was anchored out in the bay just beyond the course. Everybody seemed to enjoy the races immensely, which were run without a hitch from beginning to end, not even a protest being raised by a single crew, and as anticipated in our last, the competition was extraordinarily keen, for in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 6th races the distance between the bows of the winner and the boat in second place, did not exceed one metre. The 5th race, *apareo de honra*, was won easily by the *icarary* skiff *Mafraia*, the 7th easily by the *Gragoatá* boat *Gragoatá* and the 8th by the *Paz de Nataçao*.

The times taken over the courses were much better than have ever been done before, demonstrating the great advance in this branch of sport.

The *Gragoatá* members were greatly elated by the success of their 2 oared skiff *Alexio* over the *icarary* *Mafraia*, but it was a hard-won race as there was not more than half a yard between the two bows; the crew deserve their success as they have worked for a long time to beat the *Mafraia*.

The *Mafraia*'s crew, winner of the principal race, were greatly cheered by everyone, but we should have preferred to see the *icarary* closer at the finish.

Flamengo Club was very successful, winning the 2nd and 4th races.

Nataçao Club won the last race and the crew of the 12-oared boat *Paz* are to be greatly complimented on their rowing, which was infinitely superior to that of the crews in the other competing boats.

The *icarary* crew of novices in the *Marija* gave a very exciting race, the finish being an extremely close one and beating the *Gragoatá* only by a mere griffe.

The Club *Boqueirão* beat the *icarary* canoe *Maré* by very little. The Club *Vasco da Gama* which did so well in the last regatta, did not obtain a place. Guanabara also only obtained a second place.

The result of the races was the following:

icarary	2 firsts including the <i>apareo de honra</i> and 4 seconds.
Gragoatá	2 firsts and 2 seconds.
Flamengo	2 firsts.
Boqueirão	1 first and 1 second.
Nataçao	1 first.
Guanabara	1 second.
Batago	nothing.
Vasco da Gama	nothing.

UNITED BANKS vs. ASSOCIATION.

This match was played on the 8th inst. on the Association ground, Icarahy, and resulted in a draw. The score is as follows:

UNITED BANKS.

R. Willes, b. Slater.	22
J. B. Mawson, ct. Moraes, b. Wheatley.	23
E. A. Tootal, ct. Latham, b. R. Morrissey.	11
H. Hargreaves, b. Slater.	0
E. A. Roberts, ct. Boquet, b. Ginn.	0
C. A. Conolly, not out.	0
J. H. Louns, b. Slater.	0
O. W. Rolls, not out.	0
A. L. Stutfield.	0
R. C. P. Richards, did not bat.	0
C. H. T. Allen.	0
Extras.	5
	76

ASSOCIATION.

H. L. Wheatley, ct. Rolls, b. Richards.	20
R. Morrissey, b. Roberts.	34
W. Morrissey, run out.	8
H. C. Boquet, b. Mawson.	26
E. V. Morrissey, ct. Hargreaves.	37
H. R. Latham, not out.	37
J. J. Moraes, b. Willes.	10
W. Slater, ct. Willes, b. Mawson.	14
P. C. Morrissey, ct. Richards, b. Stutfield.	1
W. P. Ginn, innings closed.	0
J. W. Flworthy.	0
Extras.	12
	204

CRICKET IN SANTOS.

The following cricket match was played at Santos on 7th October, 1899, between Mr. Stock's XI and Mr. Tracey's XI, and resulted in a win for the latter. The scores were:

MR. STOCK'S XI.

A. Keelman, ct. Tracey, b. Preece.	11
R. C. Lloyd, b. Preece.	10
A. Lewis, b. Richards.	1
A. L. Tweedie, run out.	3
C. L. Stock, b. Burgess.	31
H. P. Smith, b. Preece.	1
C. G. Vieira, b. Burgess.	21
E. O'Brood, ct. Tracey, b. Burgess.	4
A. T. Smith, not out.	8
S. A. Morgan, b. Burgess.	0
E. Greene, ct. Jones, b. Preece.	2
Extras.	8
	100

MR. TRACEY'S XI.

F. H. Gepp, ct. Lloyd, b. Keelman.	95
J. A. Cross, b. Lloyd.	6
A. Richards, ct. Vieira, b. A. T. Smith.	17
A. M. Burgess, not out.	82
B. Tracey, ct. Greene, b. Keelman.	12
H. Jones, b. Stock.	1
H. P. Hampshire, ct. A. T. Smith, b. Tweedie.	8
J. Thompson, not out.	10
E. Cooper.	1
H. Barton, did not bat.	0
C. Preece.	7
Extras.	7
Total.	238

BAHIA.

To the Editor.

I am glad to inform you that the health of Bahia is at present good—a situation that we are all highly appreciating.

Extensive preparations are being made for the reception of Gov. Luiz Viana, who is expected to arrive here on the Clyde. It means of course a very considerable expenditure which some people think untimely in spite of the governor's popularity.

A large procession, organized by the medical and law schools went round the town yesterday collecting money for the poor, famine-stricken inhabitants of the *sertão*, who have suffered so much from the long-continued drought, and on Sunday next other processions of the same character, organized by the different schools, are to continue the good work. I hear also that a group of gentlemen is getting some of these poor people together to meet the governor and ask for help.

Your readers will be sorry to hear of the death on Tuesday of Mr. R. E. H. Clarkson, 5th officer of the *Nile*, who was left behind on Sunday last. And they will be still more sorry to know that although he was an Englishman and an officer of the Royal Mail, dying in a strange land, not a single Englishman was present at his burial. He was buried by an American clergyman, who, on finding that not a representative of the Royal Mail was present, telephoned twice, without receiving any answer, and waited a considerable time for someone to appear. As there were only a few Brazilians present, the clergyman read the burial service in Portuguese. It is not for our credit, I am sorry to say, that the last rites for one of our countrymen should be performed by strangers, and that not one of his own blood should be present.

Business here is almost at a standstill, and is limited to the bare necessities of life. There are only four foreign sea-going vessels in harbor—one British and three American—and there is not a single steamer in port. Never has the like been seen before.

BAHIANO.

Bahia, 5th October, 1899.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor

Sustains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian Affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a summary of the daily coffee reports and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER 17th, 1899.

LAST year, as congress was approaching the end of the year, we called attention to the circumstance that nothing had yet been done to meet the President's promises in London to reduce expenditures and to put the country's finances in order. We were, of course, censured for the criticism, and were told that the President had not yet found time to carry his plans into execution. Nearly a year has passed since then, and we are now approaching the end of another congressional session. May we not be permitted to ask, therefore, what has been done to redeem the President's promises? Forty-five thousand contos of paper money have been burned, but the cash has been taken from a diminishing and largely insufficient revenue, and the government has been compelled to issue treasury bills and to defer payments in order to withdraw the currency from circulation. There have been some reductions in expenditures, but they have not been large, and they have in some cases been counterbalanced by new and extraordinary expenditures. In the absence of definite statements, no one can feel sure that there has been any real reduction in expenditure during the year. As we are near the middle of the period fixed in the funding scheme for the suspension of cash payments of interest on the foreign debt, we ought to have some clear indication of the measures which the government intends to employ to meet its engagements. It has scaled down interest on its internal debt, and this will reduce its obligations considerably, but the expected permanent improvement in exchange has not been realized, and the chronic deficit in the annual budget has not been met. What, then, will the government do? Exchange is steadily falling and will soon be down to 70 again. Expenses are going on merrily, even while the treasury is delaying payments. There may be some marvelous reform in gestation, but at the present moment we see only diminishing revenues and increasing obligations. The people can not help the treasury, for their resources are exhausted. Loans are impracticable, for the credit of the nation has suffered a severe reverse. What then is to be done? It is no easy matter to equalize receipts and expenditures, and promises will certainly not do it. If the revenues can not be increased, and if economies in expenditure are not to be made, how are we to avoid another default in 1904?

How, may we ask, can the federal government legislate on agricultural labor contracts? The public lands have been turned over to the states, and also the immigration service, the taxes on lands and land transfers, the export taxes, and the general supervision of all such matters. The national government has no excuse, therefore, for interference in labor contracts, nor, we may add, in making loans to planters. These matters belong to the states and it is their duty to provide all needed legislation. The national government should abstain entirely from interference in such matters.

On Thursday last (12th) one of our native contemporaries said: "Four hundred and seventy years ago to-day the intrepid Genoese Christopher Columbus discovered the American continent." Begging your pardon, colleague, he did nothing of the kind. The old style date of Oct. 12th corresponds to Oct. 21st, new style, which is the true anniversary. And the land discovered was a small island, one of the Bahama group, a long distance from the continent. Columbus did not discover the main land of South America until six years later, and of North America ten years later. And even then he did not know that he had discovered a new continent.

It is an interesting fact that the English settlers in Southern Chili were some years ago treated with great neglect and barbarity. They were cheated and robbed by officials and robbed and beaten by bandits. And their appeals were fruitless, for their own country did nothing whatever for them. In Argentina, we have known of Englishmen to lie in prison for months and even years without trial and without even having formal charges preferred against them. And their appeals to the British consul and minister were scarcely noticed, and no newspaper at home thought it worth while to plead the cause of outraged justice and humanity. Not many months ago a crew of sailors were locked up for months on charges preferred by one or two scamps, and was almost impossible to get them released. These are only a few instances where British subjects have suffered outrage and injustice, and were unable to get help from home, much less to have a war declared in their interests. But they were poor men, and there were no rich speculators to champion their grievances.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE BRITISH CHURCH.

Rio de Janeiro, October 14, 1899.

To the Editor:

Dear Sir,—Will you please allow me a small corner of your paper for a communication to your readers who are British churchmen.

The Trustees of the church have asked me to make a final appeal for funds for the church organ. A sum of 5 contos de reis is required towards which about one conto is in hand. Surely such a small sum will not be found to stand in the way of our utilizing so fine an instrument.

One year and eight months have elapsed since the church was first closed for the purpose of restoration; and doubtless I am only echoing the thoughts of your readers in saying that it is time the work was completed. I am therefore making an earnest appeal to friends for the comparatively trifling sum of four contos in order to enable the Treasurer to close the accounts.

As a pure matter of business the above argument will probably appeal to many of your readers, but I prefer to look at the matter from a higher standpoint. The instrument at present doing duty for the organ is absolutely inadequate for a church with so many cubic feet of space such as our restored building, and much as we wish and try to make the Service devotional and hearty the difficulties experienced by the organist and choir have been only too obvious. A point sometimes lost sight of is the fact that it is due to the choir that they should have some chance of improving their talents, by which improvement the congregation will be enabled to keep abreast of the times in the ecclesiastical musical world. Though separated from the mother country by 5,000 miles of ocean we cannot allow ourselves for one moment to forget that the spirit of the Church of England has so far left us that we are content to give anything but the best to the Service of God. On this ground chiefly then let me appeal for the immediate restoration of the organ.

I remember with gratitude all that the friends of the church have done during my ministry here, and it is with further pleasure I am now about to communicate to the Treasurer the offer of 10,000 on condition that nine others will give a similar sum before Oct. 31. Who will respond?

Yours faithfully,

IRVINE CRAWSHAW,

British Chaplain.

THE TRANSVAAL QUESTION.

Sir,—In your leaderette of 3rd inst., you advertised on Great Britain using her power to crush a more handful of farmers for the offence of being obstinate. If this were indeed the sole offence of the Boers, one could well call such a war criminal. But a great deal more is involved: it is a question whether civilization is to be permanently impeded, a large number of our fellow-countrymen and other foreigners to be continually subjected to oppression and outrage?

Is it a light matter that British pay exorbitant taxes to support a corrupt oligarchy, that their animals are taken for public service without recompense, that they are locked up in lunatic asylums on frivolous pretexts, that they are shot down by guardians of the peace without cause and without prospect of redress? Is not treatment such as this a crime which calls for capital punishment?

Your suggested remedy is that time will soon change their manners and customs: the Boers are at least 100 years behind time; are wrongs to go on unchecked, until they con-

descend to lay aside their prejudices and boorish nature?

Weak Greece gained a great deal of sympathy lately by her attempt to aid her countrymen in Crete, but Great Britain must not be allowed to redress wrongs, because she is strong!

It must be remembered that she is responsible for the whole of South Africa: the misconduct of one part is a canker which affects the whole; and the Transvaal is an integral part of the British sphere. It is too often forgotten that our first connection with the Boers was at their own request, to prevent Dingaan and his Zulus from eating them up. Later on, they turned on their protectress and extorted from a feeble government terms that made Englishmen on the spot feel actually ashamed of their nationality. Since then, affairs have gone from bad to worse; the liberal promises made by the Boers have none of them been fulfilled; injustice, oppression, outrage have been rampant, and demands for reform made by the suzerain power have been met by shuffling and procrastination. If Great Britain does not use her power on the side of right, it will be she who must be held morally responsible for consequent confusion and distress.

Our assumption that the British government can bring a multitude against the Transvaal, is hardly correct. According to telegrams, 50,000 men are being sent out, a force which, with troops already on the spot, will be numerically far inferior to the combined troops of the Transvaal and Free State.

Your reference to "unscrupulous politicians" is ambiguous. It surely cannot be intended to apply to any on the English side, though its application is perfectly correct in the case of President Krüger, who is understood to prefer war to revelations being made as to his conduct with regard to the dynamite monopoly.

It is, perhaps, natural, that those who have not an intimate knowledge with South African affairs should be misled by the statement that a weak state is being coerced by a strong one. Such, for example, was the view of Canon Knox Little, who, after a study of facts on the spot, returned converted to the necessity of English intervention; he is but one of many who have gone to South Africa with strong pro-Boer sympathies, and have returned with demands for the eradication of the Transvaal government.

Yours truly,

Liox.

São Paulo, 6th October, 1899.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

OCT. 2.—*Senate*.—The senate sustained the prefect's veto of the resolution voted by the municipal council of Rio de Janeiro for altering the contract with the S. Christovão tramway company. Senators Moraes e Barros and Coelho e Campos spoke on the bill for regulating contracts with agricultural laborers. *Chamber of Deputies*.—In speaking on the bill for applying to repairs on war vessels the money economized by reductions in the expenditure of the department of Marine Deputy Luiz Adolpho inquired what sum had been thus economized. On learning from a member of the budget committee that the amount was not known he asserted that it was not proper for congress to vote money for public services without knowing how much it was voting. The bill, if it passed, would tend to introduce confusion into the service. It would establish a dangerous precedent, affording a pretext for similar measures in relation to other departments. The result would certainly not be conducive to order and regularity in public accounts. The bill was defended by Deputies Augusto Montenegro and Augusto Severo. Deputy Tosta spoke against the consumption tax regulations. The government, he said, has appealed to the patriotism of the taxpayers whom it asks to enable it to meet the obligations which it assumed in the funding agreement, the taxpayers, who have never refused to comply with all reasonable demands of the national treasury, appeal in turn to the patriotism of the government, begging that it will not crush them under the weight of constantly increasing burdens.

OCT. 3.—*Senate*.—The committee on finance reported against the bill for cancelling the indebtedness to the national treasury incurred by officers and soldiers killed in the war in Bahia. The senate discussed the bill regulating agricultural labor contracts. *Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Galeão Carvallal said that one of the many defects of the consumption tax regulations is that they seriously endanger personal liberty. Moreover they are tyrannical, inequitable, absurd and exceedingly detrimental to production and trade. And what is the object of this baneful measure? Apparently merely the realization of a wanton and malignant desire to torment a patient and long-suffering people. It cannot be said that more revenue is required, for the President of the republic in his message solemnly assured the country that the year would close with a surplus of 30,898,945.646. In soliciting support for this measure Deputy Nilo Pecanha, said the speaker, had improperly made the question one of political confidence. But what will the President of the republic do if the bill is rejected? Will he resign his office? "In any case," exclaimed the speaker, "I unhesitatingly declare that I shall vote against the bill!" This political comedy, he added, has lasted long enough and the country is sick and tired of it. When he concluded his speech, no one took the floor to answer him and

Deputy Luiz Adolpho rose and inquired whether the bill had no defenders. On learning from the chair that no one had asked for the floor, he said that in that case he would avail himself of the opportunity to unite with the preceding speaker in protesting against this disastrous measure. He then proceeded to analyse its provisions and promised to speak again on the subject if he were permitted to take the floor on the following day. Deputies Leovigildo Albuquerque and Neiva spoke on the budget of the department of industry.

OCT. 4.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—The chamber voted in 2nd discussion the bill granting a month's leave of absence to the President. Several other bills passed in various stages.

OCT. 5.—*Senate*.—The bill on agricultural labor contracts was voted with amendments in 2nd discussion. Senator Moraes e Barros spoke against the conscription bill, which he considers unconstitutional and contrary to the feelings and habits of the Brazilian people. *Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Luiz Adolpho in a speech on the consumption tax regulations said there are now before congress no less than three taxation bills, which will doubtless be precipitated into discussion. He severely criticized the minister of finance, whose conduct, he asserted, is utterly at variance with the theories he professes to advocate. In the discussion of the budget of the department of industry Deputy Arthur Torres described the port of Caravelas as the most advantageous outlet for the products of southern Bahia and northern Minas. It should be connected, he said, with other ports by means of steam navigation.

OCT. 6.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—The chamber voted several bills, including the budget of the department of foreign affairs and the month's leave of absence for the President, both in 2nd discussion. Speeches were made on the consumption tax regulations and on the budget of the department of industry.

OCT. 7.—*Senate*.—The senate voted in 2nd discussion the bills on conscription and congressional elections. *Chamber of Deputies*.—The chamber voted in 2nd discussion part of the budget of the department of industry. Some of the amendments adopted increase expenditure. Deputy Amphilophio spoke on the budget of the department of interior and Deputy Seabra on affairs in Bahia.

OCT. 9.—*Senate*.—The senate voted in 3rd discussion the bill on congressional elections and rejected the bill for cancelling the indebtedness to the treasury incurred by officers and soldiers killed in the war in Bahia. *Chamber of Deputies*.—There was an animated debate on Goy. Luiz Viana, who said Deputy Eneas Martins, had at the naval club been presented as candidate for the presidency of the republic. In the course of this debate Deputy Rangel Pestana defended Jacobinism and terrorism. He was answered by Deputy Vergue de Abreu, who said that Jacobinism and terrorism far from contributing to the republic are its greatest danger. Deputy Tosta presented the petition of the Associação Commercial of Rio de Janeiro against the proposed consumption tax regulations. The demands of business men, he said, are moderate and reasonable, and congress, by complying with them, would confer a benefit on the whole country.

COFFEE NOTES.

—The São Paulo state treasury has authorized the free dispatch of the stock of São Paulo coffee accumulated here to the extent of 300,640 bags.

—The constant difficulties arising from the vexatious methods of levying export taxes on coffee, ought to convince the authorities of the necessity of devising some simpler and more direct method of collecting the tax.

—The critical state of the coffee trade has led the government of Guatemala to promote the cultivation of other products. One of these is sea-island cotton, the seed of which has been widely distributed among planters.

—The hurricane which devastated Porto Rico and other West Indian islands in August last is said to have destroyed the coffee crop on the island of Martinique. Great losses must also have been suffered in Porto Rico but particulars have not yet transpired.

—The Motta Brazilian Coffee Co., Limited, is opening cafés in London for the purpose of popularizing the beverage. The supply of really good coffee, such as one can get at an Ouvidor café, ought to make the beverage popular and largely increase the sales of Brazilian coffee.

—The well-known coffee exporters Naimann Gepp & Co. Ltd. announce, says the *South American Journal*, that Mr. F. W. Gepp has resigned his directorship in that company. Mr. Gepp has been connected with this enterprising house for many years, both in Santos and afterwards in London, and he will be missed by its patrons.

—Mr. Izidore Michel has recently sailed for Europe with the intention of mounting and operating a large coffee roasting and grinding plant in Paris, in association with various planters of Jaboticabal, São Paulo. The coffee will be sent to him direct, thus avoiding various intermediary charges and commissions. We shall watch the progress of this undertaking with much interest.

—It is stated that at a meeting of coffee planters to be held at Campinas on the 22nd inst. the following measures will be proposed:—reduction in the shipments of coffee to Santos; action for delaying the suits of creditors in courts of justice; recommendation to planters to vote, at the congressional elections, for opposition candidates pledged to defend in congress the interests of planters.

—According to the *Gazette de Noticias* the government is going to take action for causing a rise in the price of coffee. Would it not be much better for the government to relieve coffee planters of part of the burdensome taxes on "production so that by producing more cheaply they may be better able to support the present decline in prices and compete on advantageous terms with coffee producers of other countries?

—Among some of the measures which planters might adopt to improve the reputation of their coffee, we would suggest the retention of select parcels in the hull, to be stored for some years, and then put on the market at fancy prices. If this were worked up properly we are confident that connoisseurs would pay a high price for it, and consider themselves fortunate in getting it. Hurrying coffee to market, after washing and curing in haste, evidently injures its flavor, and this is probably one reason why Brazilian coffees rate so low. Of course whole crops, nor even large quantities, could not be placed upon the market as "fine old yellow," but a small percentage could be so treated with fair prospect of good returns.

—There seems to be something wrong with the telegrams from this city to New York. Reuter publishes the following. New York telegram of the 12th ult.:—A telegram from Rio de Janeiro states that the permanent committee on tariffs of the chamber of deputies has reported in favor of an export duty on coffee for France, Germany, and Italy three times greater than the value of the article. The custom-house proposes a movable tariff in favor of nations making concessions to Brazil. As the right to levy export duties now belongs to the states, and not to the federal government, it will be seen that there is nothing in the foregoing telegram to excite alarm. Some deputy may have expressed an opinion favorable to such a measure, which would be suicidal in its effects, but it has never gone beyond that. In fact, the planters are now asking for reductions in the export duty on coffee, and Minas Geraes has reduced the duty from 11 to 9 per cent.

—Coffee-roasting is an important business in Hamburg, and there are establishments of considerable size, which are said to be making rapid fortunes. None of these have as yet the latest machinery. I have already said, and there is, therefore, a special opportunity to introduce it. In another column there will be found a list of retail prices of roasted coffee in bean. Only a few of the classes usually specified in price lists are mentioned, which proves, as I have already said, that consumers are largely connoisseurs. Taking the wholesale price of good average Santos at 28 pf. the pound, the present average, I calculate that, making full allowance for duty, 20 pf. per lb., landing and other charges, and a loss of weight of 20 per cent. in roasting, there should be a retail profit of about 20 pf. per lb. With the improved machinery, this could probably be increased to about 30 pf., or, say, 3d. per lb., which would be good business.—*South American Journal*, Sept. 16.

—In a report emanating from the Foreign Office some interesting statistics are given of the amount of coffee consumed in different countries. From this it appears that Great Britain is a very small consumer, using only about 0.70 lb. per head. Holland is the greatest drinker, with an average of 23 lb. per head, whilst Denmark with 15 lb. and Belgium with 11 lb. per head come next; then follows the United States with 9.95 lb. per head; Germany with 5.25 lb. is next, and France with 3.25 lb. comes sixth: It is, no doubt, due to the fact that Holland and the United States are the only countries which admit coffee free of import duty so large. In the majority of these countries really good coffee is more of a luxury than a necessity. It is a well-known fact that coffee improves with age both in taste and aroma, and, if kept in a perfectly dry atmosphere, it is supposed to reach perfection in the eighth year. As it ages, it loses weight by evaporation; consequently, as it is sold by weight, holders are anxious to sell it with the least possible delay. In the process of roasting, 10 per cent. of the original weight is lost by evaporation. The best coffee is usually of a greenish-yellow color. Excessive greenness is considered generally to indicate immaturity of the berry or artificial coloring.—*Financial News*, Sept. 12.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—An epidemic of scarlet fever is raging at Descalvado, São Paulo.

—Many counterfeit 1000 notes have made their appearance at Ubatuba, Minas Geraes.

—Political disturbances continue to be reported in the northern districts of the state of Rio de Janeiro.

—We regret to hear that Ensign Messina resigned command of the Juiz de Fora police force on the 8th inst.

—It is reported that Gen. Xavier Camara has failed to please the Murtinho faction in Mato Grosso and has been recalled.

—The *Diário de Minas* says that a diamond recently found near Diamantina has been sold to Luiz de Rezende for 200,000\$ (say £ 6,500).

—The newspaper *Bahia* was recently sold at auction for 7,500\$. It is said the new proprietor will make an opposition (*concentração*) organ of it.

—Planters in various districts of Minas Geraes have endorsed the action of the Juiz de Fora planters who call a general meeting for the 20th inst.

—Telegrams from Sergipe report an attempt to murder the governor, Padre Olympio Campos, by poisoning the sacramental wine at a church at which he officiated.

—A fight between policemen and sailors belonging to the Brazilian navy took place in Pará on the 10th inst. Several men on both sides sustained injuries more or less severe.

—The police at Porto Ferreira, Minas, have notified the vagabonds that they must find work. The principle is all right, but the time is unpropitious. Where is work to be found?

—An Italian was captured in São Paulo a few days ago in the act of passing counterfeit money. He had forged notes of 200\$, 50\$ and 20\$. Of course he will manage to escape punishment.

—The sanitary authorities of São Paulo have notified the druggists that within six days they must procure and expose for sale at least two bottles of anti-diphtheria serum, under a penalty of 200\$ fine. We're getting on sure enough!

—During the month of September the São Paulo secretary of agriculture distributed 1,492 packages of seeds to the same number of agriculturists, among which were alfalfa, cotton, oats, *capim* (grass), tobacco, *manipê* (rubber), wheat, etc.

—Of the 48 persons accused of complicity in the lynching of the assassin of Senator Ponce in Cuyabá, 21 have been indicted. Most of them have already embarked for Rio de Janeiro in obedience to the writ of habeas corpus issued by the supreme court.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 13th says that the sanitary authorities of Rio Grande do Sul have raised the quarantine imposed at Uruguayana against Argentine arrivals. Is Rio Grande imposing quarantines in addition to those imposed by the federal authorities?

—Two thieves were captured in São Paulo on the afternoon of the 10th inst. One of them gave the police and populace a long chase and when cornered used a revolver against them, wounding a policeman. The populace then wanted to lynch him, but were prevented by the authorities.

—According to the July demographic report for São Paulo there were 5,726 births, 2,526 deaths and 834 marriages in that state during the month. There were only 2 deaths from yellow-fever and only one from small-pox. And yet Montevideo and Buenos Aires are enforcing quarantine against Santos!

—The *Commercio de S. Paulo* republished on the 12th an article on the situation which quickly consumed two editions of that paper. It urged the restoration of the monarchy as the only means of saving the country from ruin. It is said the same article had been published in Rio in pamphlet form, and had been confiscated by the police.

—Mortality seems to be increasing in the city of Pará. The following number of deaths are reported:

1895	2,567
1896	2,942
1897	3,174
1898	2,860
1899 (half-year)	2,404

—The editors of the *Mandos "Patria"* have been compelled to leave that progressive city, *essencialmente republicana*, and take refuge in Pará, where they have asked for police protection. Their printing-office had been assaulted and destroyed, and they say it was done by orders of the state authorities. The *Pensador* does not believe in opposition any more than Castillos does.

—A Pernambuco telegram of the 11th relates that a band of 60 men had attacked the house of Colonel Dias for the purpose of carrying off his daughter who had left her husband, Tavares de Mello, on account of bad treatment. Meeting with resistance, the assassins fired upon the house killing a little daughter of Col. Dias, 12 years of age, three men-servants and one female servant. The authorities are trying to catch the assassins.

—A Kentucky vendetta seems to have broken out in the municipality of S. João do Paropeba, Minas Geraes, between the Castro and Penido families. In a fight a few days since one of the Castros was killed and another gravely wounded. The Penidos then took refuge with a planter in Jesus Maria José da Boa Vista, who was able to arm fifty *capangas* for their protection. The police have now gone to the scene of disturbance.

—One of the most important documents that have recently been issued is the manifesto of Juiz de Fora planters calling a general meeting of the planters of the state of Minas Geraes to be held at Juiz de Fora on the 29th inst. The independent and resolute tone of this document leads us to look forward with much interest to the result, which will assuredly be important if the majority of the planters share the spirit displayed by the signers of the manifesto.

RAILROAD NOTES

—It is said that the new São Paulo station of the São Paulo railway will be lighted by electricity.

—The July receipts of the Central Bahia railway amounted to 96,975\$410, which added to the total from January to June (588,646\$070) brings the total up to 685,622\$010 since January 1st.

—The quotations on Paulista stock have been steadily going up lately because of the projected transfer to an English company. On Saturday last the prices realized were 280\$ and 281\$ per share.

—The Sorocabana line has recently received three large engines and three saloon coaches from England. The engines are for passenger service. The traffic on that line is said to have greatly increased lately, principally on account of coffee.

—The September traffic returns of the São Paulo railway (139 kilometres) give the following results:

	1898	1899
Freight imports, month..... tons.	426.4	30,605
idem since Jan. 1.....	416,728	412,881
Freight exports, month..... tons.	54,427	64,618
idem since Jan. 1.....	527,972	379,295
Passengers carried, month.....	93,178	95,378
idem since Jan. 1.....	910,510	928,113
Inter-station traffic..... tons.	18,590	18,997

—The federal attorney in São Paulo has initiated a suit against the Paulista company for the collection of the transfer tax on the sale of the Rio Claro road to that company some years ago, a sentence having been secured to that effect in the supreme court. The new English company will do well to insist upon a guarantee against these future legal complications and not be subjected to endless litigation as has occurred with the Leopoldina company.

—The currency receipts of the Leopoldina railway for the week ending Oct. 14th amounted to 301,179\$ against 332,600\$ in the corresponding week of last year, showing a decrease of 31,421\$. Exchange being now below the rate of 1898, 7/32 against 8/16 d., the sterling equivalent showed a still further decrease, the figures being £ 9,255 against £ 11,693—a difference against this year of £ 2,438. The aggregate receipts since January 1st now are £ 417,337, against £ 424,164 for the same period of last year.

—The approximate weekly traffic returns of the Recife and São Francisco railway (77 1/2 miles), compared with the corresponding week of last year, are as follows:

	1899	1898	decrease
Freight traffic, kilos.....	825,299	1,020,663	195,364
Passengers carried, month.....	7490	7792	291 1/2
Total receipts, week.....	15,787,8010	18,302,8120	2,515,010
do since Jan. 1.....	1,027,930\$710	1,235,953\$710	207,122\$30

	1899	1898	decrease
Freight traffic, kilos.....	1,100,120	1,210,241	110,121
Passengers carried, month.....	6340	7419	1079
Total receipts, week.....	15,128,0650	16,958,760	1,830,6950
do since Jan. 1.....	1,043,050\$420	1,256,550\$30	213,500\$10

	1899	1898	decrease
Freight traffic, kilos.....	846,585	1,272,112	425,527
Passengers carried, month.....	7136	7888	751 1/2
Total receipts, week.....	16,102,5160	19,515,680	3,413,1640
do since Jan. 1.....	1,030,254\$30	1,274,107\$710	243,853\$10

	1899	1898	decrease
Freight traffic, kilos.....	814,424	1,018,504	204,079
Passengers carried, month.....	8109	8321	212
Total receipts, week.....	16,400,480	18,514,450	2,113,970
do since Jan. 1.....	1,075,715\$60	1,302,622\$160	226,907\$100

SHIPPING NOTES

—The Brazilian cruiser "Tiradentes," which has just undergone repairs, is to be sent to Anapá on an official commission.

—The str. "Athens," 1200 tons, was loading hay at Rosario for this port at the beginning of the month, and the str. "Etona" was receiving cattle at Buenos Aires for Pará at the same time. The freight charge on the latter was \$5 per head.

—The second str. of the direct line between New York and the River Plate (the "Honorus") arrived at Montevideo on the 1st inst. This line has been established by Messrs. R. P. Houston & Co., of Liverpool, and will comprise several first-class steamers. The "Honorus" made the run in 23 days.

—Trade with the Brazilian coast has been very slack in so far as charters are concerned, only one sailer with hay having been taken up during the past week. A fairly large parcel business has, however, been reported at full current rates, particulars of which will be found in our usual tabular form in another page.—*Times*, Buenos Aires, Oct. 2.

—It is reported in river shipping circles that Mr. N. Milanovich is now negotiating with the Messagerias Fluviales del Plata Company for the purchase of their fleet and stock. If this business is carried out, it will mean that Mr. Milanovich will have a full and complete monopoly of river navigation in the republic.—*Times*, Buenos Aires, Sept. 29.

—The survey of the North German Lloyd's "Wittekind" shows that she has over a hundred plates damaged, part of the rudder washed away, propeller blades bent, etc. Only provisional repairs are to be carried out here, as we understand that on the vessel's arrival at Bremen, she is to be cut in half and her length increased.—*Times*, Buenos Aires.

—The Paraguayan bubonic scare holds its sway in so far as quarantine and other health board measures are concerned. Traffic with Asunción is hampered to a very great extent, while public expenditure in connection with resolutions taken by the health board assumes a very serious character. We think that it is time that the bubonic force ended and the restrictions placed on river traffic were raised.—*Times*, Buenos Aires, Oct. 2.

—The Lamport-Holt liner "Coleridge" which arrived in Rio on the 10th inst. from New York, Pernambuco and Bahia, brought the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. K. Kingston, Messrs. H. L. Cooper, D. P. Cooper, M. L. Peppard, G. A. Peppard, Percy Allen, William Kratz, J. W. Bevan, R. Kingston, L. Schildlower, James Cox, and 9 third-class. There were also 1st-class and 25 third-class passengers in transit.

—A Buenos Aires exchange says:—Letters to hand by the mail report that there is a chance of another European line of steamers running out to the River Plate. The new company is being formed in Vienna, the head offices of this Austrian line of the River Plate being at Ragusa. The company is endeavoring to obtain a subvention from its government, or in default, some sort of subsidy from this, which we are afraid they will not obtain.

—Not content with bubonic plagues and yellow fever scares, we are now treated to a few cases of small-pox imported by a French liner amongst some of the steerage passengers. It is no wonder that diseases and epidemics break out on these boats where the future colonists of the River Plate are packed up like rats. Ventilation is none of the best, whilst few of them know what it is to take a bath from one year's end to another, so that it is not surprising that we have these troubles. If the government wants to legislate on fittings and accommodation for cattle, why does it not also put its finger into the immigrant ship question and refuse to allow immigrants to land from boats that do not provide proper accommodation for the great Ignorant and Unwashed of the old world.—*Times*, Buenos Aires.

—One set of rules and regulations connected with the export of live-stock having failed to give the result aimed at by the minister of agriculture, another set is now in incubation. The rules that are now in force debar 80 per cent. of the steamers trading to the River Plate from carrying live-stock, and the remaining 20 per cent. are so hampered by the regulations that a portion of them refuse to carry cattle and those carrying same, do so at a high rate of freight and upon the full understanding that all fines and responsibilities connected with the new rules and regulations are to be borne by shippers. That is the invariable result attained whenever our government interferes with trade. Our officials have a particular knack of meddling with and muddling everything directly they come forward to regulate anything, the inevitable result being invariably, a negative one.—*Times*, Buenos Aires, Sept. 24.

—The matter of the northern channel to the docks has been definitely arranged in so far as congress and laws are concerned. The channel is to be lengthened to deep water, thus becoming thoroughly independent of the southern channel, and provided the dredging and maintenance operations are kept in the hands of private contractors it will finally become the only channel used by shipping. So far, the southern channel has been the only cause preventing most of the large mail boats coming to Buenos Aires, and there is no doubt that so long as the dredging operations in that channel are carried out by official departments, no deep draught steamer will attempt to enter dock. We understand that influences are at work already, to nullify the effect of the law passed by means of impossible rules and regulations connected with the extension and maintenance of the northern channel. The object is obvious; if one channel is kept in the hands of private contractors and the other is managed by officials, the utility of the latter will become too apparent and open to severe criticism.—*Times*, Buenos Aires, Oct. 2.

LOCAL NOTES

—The German steamer "Trifer" has brought out the armor turrets for Fort Imbabu, which defends the harbor entrance.

—The first secretary of the Brazilian legation at Washington, Sr. Manoel de Oliveira Lima, has been transferred to London.

—A man named Lonzada has been arrested here as chief of a gang of thieves. He was formerly a confidential agent of a S. Paulo chief of police and head of the detective service there.

—It is stated by some journals, but with what authority we do not know, that President Campos Salles' visit to Buenos Aires will not be made until next May, after the opening of congress.

—On the 13th the municipal prefect appointed 24 municipal sanitary assistants, who will henceforth take an active part in worrying the public and overlooking really unsanitary places in this city.

—We see by our late papers that those two secret naval codes which were reported as stolen at Portsmouth, turn out to be only codes of a common and public character which can be bought by any one for a few shillings.

—We see that our two Platine contemporaries, the *Buenos Aires Herald* and *Times of Argentina* have consolidated. Union is the order of the day, and we trust our good friends will find it beneficial in every sense of the word.

—The chief of police has published a notice warning the public against *soldados* detectives, who are committing all sorts of abuses. The chief says Smith is perfectly right. The counterfeit detective is almost as pernicious as the genuine article.

—Old residents of Rio and Petropolis will regret to hear of the death on the 10th inst. of Mr. George Land, for many years a resident of the last named city, and who carried on a very useful messenger and private express service between the two cities.

—The *Diário Popular* of São Paulo says that when Mrs. Maria Robinson Wright recently asked President Campos Salles for a subsidy to assist her in publishing her projected work on Brazil, the President replied that the grant of such a favor was not within his power.

—Example is contagious. The conquest of Mato Grosso by Captain-General Murtinho, minister of finance, has roused, as is natural, the warlike instincts of the other ministers. Reports are circulating that partisans of the minister of justice are about to depose the governor of Parahyba. Well, if Mato Grosso belongs to Murtinho, why shouldn't Parahyba belong to Epitacio?

—When a man is killed by a blow on the head, the authorities make an examination and conclude that death resulted from *commocão cerebral*. That blocks the whole business! How is the public, or a jury, to conclude that a murder had been committed, when it was only a *commocão cerebral*, or disturbance, that took him off. Let us get down to facts and common language!

—We deeply regret to hear of the death at the Strangers' Hospital from yellow fever on Friday last of Mr. F. E. Cobby, assistant accountant of the Leopoldina railway. Mr. Cobby had been acting accountant for several months where he gave the fullest satisfaction. He was only 26 years of age, was to be married next month, and had an exceptionally promising career open before him.

—Deputy Sá Freire has presented a project to congress authorizing the removal of the federal capital to Belo Horizonte. The federal district will then become a state under the name of "Guanabara." To this we might add the suggestion that the new capital should be called "Cabrália," or "Cabrália," in honor of the intrepid navigator whose discovery is to be commemorated next year.

—If the public health officials are so anxious to preserve us against epidemic disease, why are they not doing something to check tuberculosis? We are exposed to infection on every side and the deaths are numerous enough to create a panic were they from yellow-fever, small-pox, cholera, or some other infectious disease. And yet, not even the cow stables are searched for animals infected with that disease!

—The Paris correspondent of the *Jornal do Commercio* of this city has succeeded in finding some persons who speak favorably of the *Brazilian Review*. "Now," says Smith, of the future correspondent of the *Review* will investigate carefully, he may possibly find some one who speaks favorably of the *Jornal*. At all events in these hard times there are only two persons worth mentioning in all Rio de Janeiro. One, of course, is the *Jornal's* compadre, and, if you wish to ascertain who is the other, why, ask the *Jornal's* compadre and he will inform you.

—I have frequently observed," said Sinal wry, smiling, "that the man who appreciates a good cigar always tries to get a seat well up in front in the tram-car. You see, he can't stand the smoke of a bad cigar blown back in his face. It nearly drives him wild. Unfortunately the smokers of bad cigars—the cigars which turn out a smoke that will take the skin off a Bowers tobacco sign—want the front seats also, and I haven't the slightest idea why unless it is pure cussedness. Of course the non-smokers are not considered; if they don't like smoke, they can get out and walk."

—A strange incident occurred at the custom-house on Friday last, a dynamite cartridge being found on the floor in the inspector's office and near his desk. It had been lighted and the fuse was partly burned. The servant had swept out the office a little before 9 o'clock and had afterwards left the room for some 10 o'clock. The cartridge was found about 10 o'clock. It is a mystery, how the cartridge could have been placed there, and the inspector, Sr. Paulo e Silva, is greatly puzzled to know who could entertain so sinister a design, as there has been no trouble in or about the custom-house which could create such an enemy.

MARRIED.

WILSON—COOKES—At São Paulo on the 5th inst., by the Rev. Irvine Crawshaw, M. A., JOHN JESSAMIN WILSON, of the London and Brazilian Bank, São Paulo, to ALICE PRORENCK COOKES of Elgin, Scotland.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Annual Report of the Strangers' Hospital for the year 1898-99. Read and adopted at the annual meeting of subscribers held 5th September, 1899. The number of patients treated during the year was 76, of which 27 entered with yellow fever. The deaths numbered 12, of which 9 were from yellow fever.

Brazil Typographica, for September, accompanied with a very noteworthy specimen of typographic skill, as a supplement, in the shape of an Eiffel Tower made with rules, borders and printers ornaments. The work is very artistically done and reflects great credit on the printer who put it together.

Situação e Perspectiva do Café, by John Samson, director of the *South American Journal*. A translation of the editorial article which appeared in that paper on July 15th, proposing an association of producers and importers of coffee for the purpose of extending its consumption in Europe and increasing its price. The object is a good one and deserves success, and we trust that our colleague will be able to realize even more than his plans.

U. S. Consular Reports; No. 228, for September. This number contains reports by Consul Hill (Santos) on "United States—Brazilian Trade," "How to Extend our Trade in South America," "Foreign Judgments in Brazil," and "The India-Rubber Trade," and by Consul Kennedy (Pará) on "Resources and Trade Opportunities of the Amazon Valley." There are also various interesting reports from other South American countries.

Alguns Artigos sobre Finanças, published in the *Jornal do Commercio* by J. C. Rodrigues. A republication of the author's discussion of the external 5 per cent bonds into 4 per cents in 1899, of paper money in Brazil, (1896), of exchange and paper money, of the redemption of the public debt (1895), and of Brazil and Argentina, and the recent Accord. The importance of the subject and the unquestioned ability of the author, give to this publication a value which can not be overestimated, and for those who have the destinies of this country much at heart there must be felt a keen regret that he is not devoting his pen daily to the task of correcting the errors which have been made by untrained financiers. There is no better trained pen in Brazil than that of Dr. J. C. Rodrigues, and there is no more powerful influence than that of the *Jornal do Commercio*; this being so, the two together could do much for the regeneration of the country, and for the wellbeing of its people.

Harpa d'Israel: a new translation of the Psalms from the Hebrew text; by F. R. dos Santos Saraiva. São Paulo: Vanorden & Co., 1898. This new translation of the Psalms into Portuguese has been published through the efforts of Rev. G. W. Chamberlain, and the first edition of 2000 copies bears his name. The translator enjoys the reputation of being perhaps the most profound Hebrew and classical scholar in Brazil and his new work is sure to command the attention of scholars men everywhere. We do not think that the book as it stands will be popular, for the well known names are lost in a strange spelling, and the text looks strange also in its new metrical arrangement. It will perhaps be impossible to make the humble Bible reader see Jehovah in "Jah'vê," or Zion in "Tsion," or Jerusalem in "J'rusalém," or Manasseh in "M'naxêh," but aside from these peculiarities, the reader will not fail to be impressed with the stately, measured movement of the poetry and the beauty of language into which it has been rendered. For the student of Portuguese as well as the student of the Bible, this translation will be invaluable.

BUSINESS NOTES

—The São Paulo municipal council has resolved to reduce the municipal tax on industries and professions (license taxes) by 25 per cent. Squeeze again, gentlemen, and you'll succeed!

—The Associação Commercial of Taubaté endorses the action of the Centro Commercial and Associação Commercial of Rio de Janeiro in opposing the proposed consumption tax regulations and alterations in the custom-house tariff.

—The agriculturists of Providencia, Minas Geraes, have addressed a representation to the governor of that state asking for his influence to secure a reduction in the railway charges on coffee, and a modification in the taxes imposed upon them.

—It is stated that the firm of Iriondo & Co. at Livramento, Rio Grande do Sul, will bring a suit against the government for 800,000 as compensation for the loss which they have sustained through the illegal seizure of merchandise by custom-house officials.

—Merchants at D. Pedrito, Rio Grande do Sul, protest against the seizure of their merchandise by customs officials. It would seem that the castilhos officials are seeking to make a reputation for vigilance by harassing merchants in the pursuit of their legitimate business.

—The Argentine postoffice seems to be trying to pay off the national debt by collecting extra postage on newspapers. Why can't our public officials do something a little more dignified and productive than adding a few cents postage to newspapers which have already paid full rates?

—We hear that Mr. Barrow has purchased Mr. Delisle's *Leirinha* chancara on Morro do Cavallão, S. Domingos, for account of the Leopoldina railway, and will establish a residence there for the company's employees. The house commands a fine view of the bay and occupies an exceptionally healthy position.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—Brazilian bonds of the 1889 loan were quoted at 56 1/2 in London on Saturday last; funding bonds 52.

—Planters of S. Sebastião da Estrela protest against the land tax voted by the state legislature of Minas Geraes.

—At a largely attended meeting of planters at Itamaraty, Minas Geraes, on the 9th inst., it was resolved to protest against burdensome taxation and exorbitant freight rates.

—According to the message of the governor of Rio Grande do Sul the revenue of that state amounted last year to 10,819,718\$535 and the expenditure to 10,256,696\$442.

—The organ of the state government of Bahia says that the price of issue of the loan of 3,000,000\$ recently contracted by that government was 100 1/4 and the rate of interest 7 1/2.

—For the nine months ended on the 30th ult. the receipts of the general revenue office at Rio de Janeiro, including the product of the new taxes collected at that office, were 17,589,630\$725, against 14,065,266\$373 in the corresponding period of last year. The increase was, consequently, 3,524,364\$352, equivalent to less than 50 1/2 of the decrease in the product of import duties at the Rio de Janeiro custom-house, which amounted to 7,918,093\$268. These returns are of interlural taxes alone.

—According to the message of the governor of Pernambuco the revenue of that state amounted in the fiscal year of 1897-98 to 8,669,176\$741 and the expenditure to 8,365,190\$792. For the first half of the year 1898-99 the receipts were 3,654,128\$807 and the disbursements 3,594,993\$891. Arrears of indebtedness have increased since March 6, 1898, from 1,755,163\$810 to 2,138,145\$931. State bonds of 1,000\$, which in 1896 fluctuated between 600\$ and 650\$, are now quoted at 825\$000.

COMMERCIAL.

Rio de Janeiro, Oct. 17th, 1899.

Par value of the Brazilian milreis (\$1000), gold.....	27 d.
do of the Brazilian milreis (\$1000) in U. S. coin at \$1.86, 65 per \$.....	1 1/2
do of 100 milreis in U. S. coin.....	54 7/8 cts
do of 100 milreis in U. S. coin.....	11 1/2
do of 100 milreis in U. S. coin.....	8 5/8
Bank rate of exchange, official, on London to day.....	7 3/4 d.
Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (gold).....	35661
Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (paper).....	273 rs. gold
Present value of the Brazilian mil reis in U. S. coin at \$1.86, 65 per \$.....	14 7/8 c.
Value of \$100 (41.80) 1/2 str. in Brazilian currency (paper).....	65780
Value of \$1 sterling.....	35542

EXCHANGE.

Oct. 9.—The market, weak at the opening, showed a slight improvement in the afternoon. There was very little business transacted.

Official quotations on London were:

Bank bills..... opening 7 1/32	7 1/32
Private bills..... opening 7 1/32	7 1/32
Bank bills..... closing 7 1/32	7 1/32
Private bills..... closing 7 1/32	7 1/32

Official value of the milreis 271 reis gold.

Oct. 10.—Market opened decidedly firm; in spite of some hesitation during the day, closed with rates well sustained. Movement was fair.

Official quotations on London were:

Bank bills..... opening 7 1/32	7 1/32
Private bills..... opening 7 1/32	7 1/32
Bank bills..... closing 7 1/32	7 1/32
Private bills..... closing 7 1/32	7 1/32

Official value of the milreis 269-271 reis gold.

Oct. 12.—National Holiday.

Oct. 13.—The market opened firm, and rates sustained with slight variations, showing some improvement at the close. Business transacted was fair.

Official quotations on London were:

Bank bills..... opening 7 1/32	7 1/32
Private bills..... opening 7 1/32	7 1/32
Bank bills..... closing 7 1/32	7 1/32
Private bills..... closing 7 1/32	7 1/32

Official value of the milreis 269-271 reis gold.

BANQUE FRANÇAISE DU BRÉSIL.

BALANCE SHEET, 30th SEPTEMBER, 1899.

Assets:	
Shareholders, unrealised capital.....	5,000,000\$000
Cash, in current funds.....	8,649,883 0/4
Branches and agencies.....	7,267,637 1/6
Bills discounted.....	5,320,814 6/17
Bills receivable.....	2,994,107 1/3
Guaranteed accounts current.....	2,584,904 7/10
Securities deposited.....	2,643,812 8/00
Securities pledged.....	6,587,867 5/30
Sundry accounts.....	1,166,028 2/12
	42,222,755\$232

Liabilities:	
Capital.....	10,000,000\$000
Accounts current, with and without interest.....	5,165,344 7/24
Accounts current with fixed maturity.....	3,759,406 6/83
Branches and agencies.....	7,698,614 6/82
Bills payable.....	435,623 1/60
Securities pledged and on deposit.....	9,441,680 3/30
Sundry accounts.....	5,931,088 6/53
	42,222,755\$232

E. & O. E.

Rio de Janeiro, 5th October, 1899.

For the Banque Française du Brésil,

G. Henriot, Director,

V. Mariot, Accountant.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 17th October, 1899.

Exports.

Coffee—There was a decided falling off in business the past week, owing in great measure to the advance in prices which were maintained in this market. The sales reported for the week amount to only 91,000 bags (there was one holiday in the week), the receipts being 88,333 bags and the shipments 49,334 bags. The exporters were unwilling to meet the demands of factors, and for the last half of the week the market showed very little movement, the reported sales for Friday and Saturday being 7,000 bags each, as against 45,000 bags for Monday. The foreign sales for the week are reported at 95,000 bags in New York, 101,000 bags in Havre, 80,000 bags in Hamburg and 31,000 bags in London—a total of 206,000 bags for the week, against 176,000 in the corresponding week of 1898, and 236,000 in the preceding week. The firmness of our market during the week seems to have been fully justified by the activity displayed in foreign markets, and, possibly, by the expectation that the war in South Africa will tend to increase consumption somewhat. Exchange has remained stationary, however, and exporters have hesitated to follow the rise in prices and succeeded in enforcing their views at the end of the week. The ruling prices for Rio and Santos types during the week were as follows:

Ruling prices during the week for N. Y. Type No. 7 at Rio, and for Good Average at Santos, with daily reported sales at the former market.

Rio N. 7		Santos, Good	
per arroba		Average	
		per 100 kilos	
Oct. 9....	10\$60—10\$50	43,000 bags.	64\$00
" 10....	10 \$00—11 \$00	10,000 "	6 \$00
" 11....	10 \$00—11 \$00	25,000 "	6 \$00
" 12....	—	—	—
" 13....	11 \$00—11 \$20	7,000 "	6 \$00
" 14....	10 \$00—11 \$00	7,000 "	6 \$00

The shipments since our last report have been:

26,841 bags for the United States	
8,333 "	Europe
11,111 "	Good Hope
230 "	River Plate, etc.
2,990 "	Colonial
49,361 bags	

The following ships sailed with coffee last week:

United States:		bags.	
Oct. 10	Baltimore Amer. Lk. Baltimore.....	10,506	
12	New York Br. str. <i>Kajika Prince</i>	17,451	

Europe:

Oct. 7	Marseilles Fr. str. <i>Provence</i>	3,902	
"	Algiers do.....	350	
"	Constantinople do.....	645	
"	Smyrna do.....	333	
"	Melilla do.....	250	
"	Gibraltar do.....	100	
"	Hamburg Gerin. str. <i>Turman</i>	5,109	
"	Copenhagen do.....	8,445	
"	Smyrna It. str. <i>Venezuela</i>	175	
"	Constantinople do.....	625	
"	Odessa do.....	250	
"	Genoa do.....	750	
"	Naples do.....	600	
9	Trieste and F. Aust. str. <i>Kalan</i> <i>Kalan</i>	3,902	
"	Lagos do.....	125	
"	Cavalla do.....	125	
"	Dedeagatch do.....	125	
"	Smyrna It. str. <i>Cilbi di Milano</i>	600	
"	Genoa do.....	3,750	
"	Savona do.....	750	
"	Salonika do.....	1,250	
"	Constantinople do.....	2,250	
"	Dedeagatch do.....	375	
"	Messina do.....	125	
"	Varina do.....	125	
"	Odessa do.....	500	
"	Bordentun Fr. str. <i>Pavangal</i>	125	
"	Oran do.....	125	
"	Genoa It. str. <i>Almas</i>	293	
"	Smyrna do.....	625	
"	Constantinople do.....	250	
"	Odessa do.....	800	
"	Salonika do.....	100	

Elsewhere:

Oct. 8	River Plate Br. str. <i>Chill</i>	1,368	
"	Valparaiso etc. Br. str. <i>Orpeda</i>	495	

Consulate:

Northern ports.....	150	
Southern ports.....	1,558	

The receipts for the past week were 71,510 bags, against 94,331 bags for the previous week and 92,191 bags for the week before.

Brokers' quotations, according to New-York types were the following:

No. 6....	Oct. 14	Oct. 7
11\$50	11\$50	11\$50
11 \$00	11 \$00	10 \$50
10 \$50	10 \$50	10 \$00
10 \$00	10 \$00	9 \$50

The stock in all hands was estimated this morning at 343,400 bags, against 323,569 bags a week ago. The Santos stock is reported at 946,830 bags.

Stocks and Bonds and Joint Stock Companies --- October 16th.

Emission	Circulation	Public Funda				Nominal Value		Last Quotation buyers sellers
393,438,800\$ 164,987,000	262,137,500\$ 104,556,000	Stock 5% currency (apolicies)				1,000\$ 800\$, 200\$	881,000— 881,000	
		Bonds of 1895				1,000	880 000	
		do 1897 1/2%				1,000	1,003 000—1,010 000	
	124,655,000	Stock 4% (gold), converted 1890				1,000\$ 800\$, 200		
119,600	119,600	Bonds, 4%				1,000\$ 800\$, 200		
30,000,000	11,854,500	Gold Loan, 1888, 6%				1,000\$ 800\$, 200	—2,125 000	
51,185,000	24,679,000	Do do 1879, 4 1/2%				1,000\$ 800\$, 200	—1,800 000	
109,654,000	18,350,000	Do do 1889, 4 1/2%				1,000	—1,835 000	
Res. 17,500,000	Res. 17,500,000	State of Espirito Santo				Res. 200	—350 000	
13,153,000	13,153,000	do idem Minas Geraes, 5%				1,000\$, 500\$, 200	650 000—700 000	
Res. 65,000,000	Res. 45,324,000	do idem 6%				200		
	4,000,000	do idem 5%				200		
600,000	600,000	do of Rio de Janeiro, 6%				Res. 500	—430 000	
10,000,000		do of Paralyba, 6%				1,000	920 000	
5,000,000		do of Pernambuco, 6%				1,000		
2,500,000	21,338,500	Municipal Loan, City of Rio de Janeiro				200	161 000—162 000	
500,000	520,000	do do do S30 Paulo, 7%				200		
400,000	400,000	do do do Petropolis, 7%				200	—170 000	
		do do do Alcan Parahyba, 7%				200		

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Banks	Paid	Reserve Fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
20,000,000\$	100,000	94,950	200\$	Comercial do Rio de Janeiro	200\$	4,000,000\$	8,000, July 1899	—222\$00
16,000,000	80,000	86,000	200	Commercio	200	3,170,000	8,000, ditto 1899	86 000—220 000
24,000,000	120,000	all	200	Construtor do Brazil	200	1,645,000	4,500, Aug. 1892	18 000—19 000
10,000,000	50,000	47,553 1/2	200	Credito Mobil.	200	1,740,000	2,500, Jan. 1895	—14 000
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Credito Real do Brazil	200	803,079	12 1/2 ditto 1892	
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Depositos e Descantos	200	623,000	— July 1899	79 000
750,000	15,000	all	50	Funcionarios Publicos	50	68,660	35,000, ditto 1899	35 000
8,000,000	40,000	all	200	Hypothecario do Brazil	100	280,317	48,000, ditto 1899	31 000
10,000,000	50,000	all	200	Lavoura e Comercio	200	1,019,377	65,000, ditto 1899	111 000—115 000
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Nacional Brasileiro	200	200,000	105,000, ditto 1899	190 000
103,443,400	517,217	all	200	Republica do Brazil	200	16,754,354	65,000, ditto 1899	188 500—189 000
20,000,000	100,000	20,000	200	Rio e Mato Grosso	200	368,700	68,000, ditto 1899	101 000
				do 2nd series	40	15,500	95,000, ditto 1899	—20 000
20,000,000	100,000	all	200	Rural e Hypothecario	200	2,205,393	12,500, ditto 1899	250 000—275 000
20,000,000	100,000	all	200	do 2nd series	100	48,000	20,000, ditto 1899	139 000
10,000,000	50,000	all	200	Comercial da Bahia	100	2,185,336	11 1/2 ditto 1898	
7,000,000	35,000	all	200	Com. e Industria de S. Paulo	100	6,000,000	12 500, ditto 1899	
				Credito Real de Minas Geraes	200	253,500	8 1/2 ditto 1899	190 000
7,500,000	37,500	14,075	200	Credito Real de S. Paulo	200	1,146,384	8 1/2 ditto 1899	—140 000
	10,925			do 2nd series	50		ditto	12 000
25,000,000	125,000	all	200	Lavradores S. Paulo	50	400,000	12 1/2 ditto 1898	145 000—80 000
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Mercantil de Santos	200	800,000	88,000, ditto 1899	—146 000
20,000,000	100,000	20,000	200	Uniao de S. Paulo	200	625,000	75,000, Jan. 1895	
40,000,000	200,000	112,571	200	do 2nd series	200	269,855	5 1/2 July 1899	
		162		do	120		do do do	
		80,000		do	140		do do do	
				do	80		do do do	

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Railways	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
110,000,000\$	550,000	all	200\$	Leopoldina	200\$			65,000
5,000,000	50,000	all	100	Minas de S. Jeronymo	100	36,672\$		26 000—27\$500
12,000,000	60,000	all	200	Macahe e Campos	200			
20,000,000	100,000	all	200	Muzambinho	200	65,000		
62,000,000	310,000	33,525	200	Oeste de Minas	200	2,901,489	int. Sept. 93	13 000
		266,475	do	do	75			3 000—4 000
10,000,000	100,000	all	100	Quilombo	100		int. Jan. 92	
70,000,000	350,000	all	200	Uniao Sorocabana-Itania	200	1,465,242	6% June, 92	30 000—
10,000,000	50,000	all	200	Uniao Valenciana	200	6,937	65c, Feb. 86	10 000—
1,000,000	5,000	5,400	200	Sapucaya	200	45,710	int. Jan. 92	2 000—
47,000,000	210,000	all	200	Tocantins e Araguaya	200	589,378		4 250
12,500,000	62,500	all	do	do	50			

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Tramways	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
2,500,000\$	25,000	all	100\$	Caricaci	100\$			—80,000
10,000,000	100,000	all	100	Carris Urbanos	200	166,687		155\$000
700,000	7,000	all	100	Corcovado (and Higel)	200	6,937	1\$500, July 91	
14,000,000	70,000	all	200	Jardim Botânico	200	559,174\$	2 300, ditto 92	155 000—161 000
12,000,000	60,000	59,300	200	S. Christoval	200		5 000, Jan. 92	190 000—
5,000,000	15,000	all	100	Villa Isabel	200	106,899\$	8 000, Aug. 91	
800,000	8,000	all	100	Pernambuco	100	30,999	12 500, Aug. 91	—120 000

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Steamships	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
1,000,000	5,000	all	200\$	Esperanca Maritima	200\$	250,000\$	10\$000, July 99	100\$000—
25,000,000	125,000	all	200	Lloyd Brasileiro	200			5 000—
5 000,000	25,000	all	200	Navegacao Costeira	200			
675,000	3,375	all	200	S. Joao da Barra e Campos	200	59,598	10 000, Aug. 99	—300\$000
1,000,000	5,000	2,750	200	Sul Paulista	80			

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Cotton Mills, etc.	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
10,000,000\$	50,000\$	all	200\$	Alliança	200\$	837,530\$	— July 92	178\$000—190\$000
24,000,000	12,000	all	200	America Fabril	200	104,654	78\$000— Aug. 99	60\$000
300,000	2,500	all	200	Botafogo (suiagetti)	200	35,142	— ditto 99	—250 000
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Brasil Industrial	200	150,000	— July 99	155 000—159 000
3,600,000	18,000	all	200	Caricaci	200	54,294	— ditto 99	159 000
6,000,000	30,000	all	200	Confiança Industrial	200	268,695	10 000— ditto 99	145 000—
4,500,000	22,500	all	200	Corcovado	200	25,504	— ditto 99	135 000—
				Idem	170			
500,000	2,500	all	200	D. Isabel	200	169,073	40 000— Jan. 99	
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	Fabril Paulista	200	200,000	12 000— July 98	
1,000,000	5,000	all	200	Industrial Mita	200	53,356	10 000— Aug. 99	161 000
800,000	4,000	all	200	Magense	200	15,337	10 000— July 99	180 000—185 000
1,500,000	7,500	all	200	Manoelina Fluminense	200	123,343	10 000— ditto 99	—170 000
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	Petropolisana	200	7,854	5 000— Mar. 96	75 000—90 000
6,000,000	30,000	all	200	Progresso Industrial	200	639,536	— July 99	185 000—190 000
1,200,000	6,000	all	200	Rink (Woolens)	20			
1,200,000	6,000	all	200	S. Felix	200			
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	Santa Luz	100	17,039	4 000— May 99	30 000—
2,400,000	12,000	all	200	S. Joao	200	36,318	— Aug. 99	
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	S. Pedro de Alcantara	200		— Jan. 92	—150 000
3,000,000	17,500	all	200	Uniao Fabril	200	58,046	— July 99	—165 000
					200	1,227,292	19 1/2 Aug. 98	

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Insurance	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation.
3,000,000\$	15,000	all	200\$	Alliança	20\$	43,658\$	1\$000, July 97	4\$500— 6\$000
2,000,000	10,000	all	1,000	Argos Fluminense	250	300,000	22 000, ditto 99	3\$8000
2,000,000	10,000	9,735	200	Bommasa	200	15,584	1 500, Jan. 99	—9 000
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Confiança	200	200,000	3 000, July 99	34 000—
4,000,000	8,000	4,000	500	Fidelidade	150	358,352	— ditto 99	—25 000
2,500,000	2,500	all	1,000	Garantia	100	236,000	5 000, ditto 99	135 000
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	Genl.	200	400,000	2 000, July 99	—35 000
1,000,000	10,000	all	100	Indemnizadora	200	200,000	3 000, ditto 99	18 000—20 000
2,500,000	12,500	all	200	Previdente	200	400,000	3 000, ditto 99	—18 000
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	Prosperidade	20	131,833	1 500, ditto 99	18 000

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Miscellaneous	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation
7,000,000\$	35,000	all	200\$	Cantareira e Viçação Fluminense	200\$		4 000, July 91	—8\$000
500,000	10,000	all	50	Carros Taterall Moreaux	50	42,375\$	7 500, Jan. 99	18\$000— 20\$000
1,500,000	6,000	5,812	200	Carriagens Fluminense	200	53,000	6 000, Jan. 99	130 000—140 000
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Cruzeiro (match)	200		Mar. 95	200 000
60,000,000	300,000	all	100	Docas de Santos	200		Aug. 99	295 000—
23,500,000	235,000	233,000	100	Melhoramentos no Brazil	100	6,305,142	8 000, Aug. 99	17 000—19 000
59,000,000	295,000	all	100	Obras de Melhoramentos do Brazil	200	2,486,745	19 1/2 Sept. 91	—2 000
2,000,000	10,000	9,900	200	«Gazeta de Noticias» (newspaper)	200	51,254	— Aug. 99	—120 000
1,000,000	5,000	all	50	«O Paiz» (newspaper)	200	43,577	10 000, Feb. 99	
2,500,000	12,500	all	200	Loterias Nacionais do Brazil	50	1,547,629	— July 99	89 500—90 500
3,000,000	15,000	all	100	Matta Larangeira (Paraguay tea)	100	300,000	13 000, July 99	
9,313,600	93,136	33,136	100	Moinhos Fluminense (flour mills)	100	30,267	2 700, Feb. 92	—26 000
1,000,000	5,000	all	100	Saneamento do R. de J. (building society)	100	714,948	5 000, July 99	—125 000
1,500,000	7,500	all	200	Transporte de Cafeira e Mercadorias	200	70,574	— July 92	—4 000
1,000,000	5,000	all	200	Typographica do Brazil	200	29,987	— Aug. 99	
100,000	500	all	200	Uniao (water for ships)	200			

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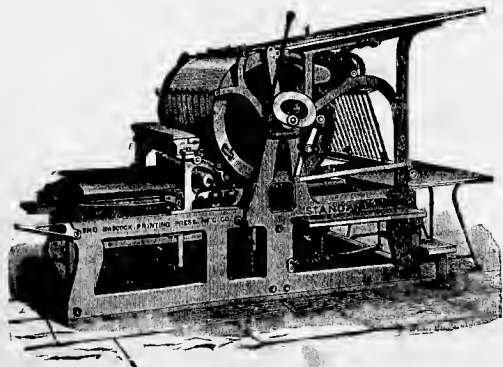
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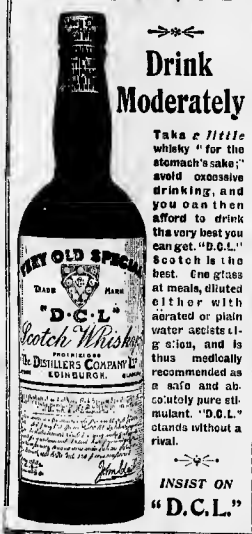
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